

CALUMNY OFFICIALLY REBUT- ED.

We took occasion a short time since, to introduce to the notice of our readers a production, which we believe to be unprecedented in any age or country. We allude to the "Summary of Events" attached to the edition of Goldsmith's history of England lately published in this town. The author is a man who occupies a distinguished station in civil life. He is a Clergyman—a Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society—and one of the Professors of Harvard University. Truth also obliges us to add, however revolting to our feelings as Americans, that he was born in the United States! The production to which we allude is distinguished by a cold-blooded apathy towards every thing American—by the most abject devotion to England—and by a tissue of misrepresentation calculated to degrade, in the eyes of the world and of posterity, the name and character of the American nation. One of these glaring misrepresentations we are this day enabled officially to expose. It is that wherein he represents the conduct of the American army at the capture of York, in Upper Canada, in a false and barbarous light. It will be seen by the statement of that distinguished officer, Gen. Ripley, by the evidence of Col. Conner and Major Grafton—and the letter of the British Judge Scott, that as far from slacking, plundering, and wantonly destroying the City of York, Gen. Dearborn treated it in such a humane and liberal manner, as reflects the highest lustre on his character, and the arms of the U. States.—Further comments at this time, we deem superfluous.—The facts speak loudly for themselves. A simple perusal of the documents is all that is requisite to prove the turpitude of the procedure.

Boston Patriot.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Fact relating to the capture of York, Upper Canada.

In a work published in this town bearing the title of "Goldsmith's History of England with Wood's Continuation, and a Summary of Events by a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society," published the following paragraph:

"Little York, the capital of Upper Canada, was taken, sacked, and the public buildings wantonly destroyed; in the former part of the campaign by troops under Gen. Dearborn; but the Americans were soon forced to abandon it, with considerable loss."

In justice to myself, the troops which I had the honor to command, and my country, I lay before the public the following statements.

H. DEARBORN,
Late a major gen. in the U. S. Army.

At the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, on the 27th of April, 1813, the force of the enemy under the immediate command of Major General Sheaff, having been repulsed and dispersed from the position they had taken on the bank of the Lake, where they had formed to oppose the landing of the American troops, retreated to the principal works, where they remained only a sufficient time for placing slow matches to the magazines, and then continued their retreat to the town. When the American column, led on by the gallant General Pike, had advanced within a short distance of the works, a tremendous explosion of a large powder magazine killed and wounded more than a hundred of our brave men, and inflicted a mortal wound on the much to be lamented Gen. Pike; the column, notwithstanding, advanced, took possession of the works, and continued the pursuit of the enemy to the town, when a capitulation was offered and agreed to; by which each regular troops and militia as were then in the town were to be considered as prisoners of war and all public property to be surrendered to the American forces. In the mean time, Gen. Sheaff, with about an hundred regular troops, made his escape, after directing the frigate on the stocks, &c. a large store containing clothing and naval stores, to be set on fire, which was effected after terms of capitulation had been agreed to by him.

After the enemy had surrendered and laid down their arms, a strong guard was posted in the town under the directions of Col. now Major Gen. Ripley, for the protection of the inhabitants, with strict orders to prevent any plundering or improper conduct. Only two or three instances occurred of any complaints from the inhabitants, and those were from families which resided some distance from town. They were directed to send in a schedule of the articles taken and their value, which was immediately refunded to them. An old schooner, said to be private property, with was aground, partially with water, and without sails, was appraised at twelve hundred dollars and burnt—the owner being out of town, the \$1200 were paid to Judge Scott. No other private property was destroyed or taken away, excepting such as belonged to Gen. Sheaff, and the officers who went off with him. Two military block-houses were burnt by orders, and also two sheds attached to the navy yard. It has appeared from recent information, that although the large building called the Province House, was not burnt as heretofore stated, a small one story building called the Parliament House (in which a human scalp was found, and the name of the speaker's chair, highly decorated with a red fire by some person unknown, but from the statements of Col. Conner and Major Grafton, the inference has been drawn that some exaggerated subjects of Col. Dearborn had been whipped, &c. many va-

luable articles by the stragglers. A schooner (private property) was also destroyed. When these facts were made known to Major General Dearborn, he instantly ordered the claims for damage to be liquidated and payment to be made. It was done. In the case of the property taken from the buildings, it was made to the proprietors personally. In that of the schooner, as the owner was absent from town, Major General Dearborn sent the money to Judge Scott, who received for it.

York, April 30, 1813.

SIR, I hasten to acknowledge the favor of your letter, enclosing an extract from the General Orders of this day, by Major Gen. Dearborn, commanding the forces of the United States, signifying that it is not his intention that the occupancy of the town and garrison of York should have any undue effect on the necessary functions of the civil magistrates, but that it is his wish to support the civil authority when properly exercised; and that any representations of the civil magistrates of improper or irregular conduct on the part of the soldiers, will be met by immediate and strict severity.

On the part of the magistrates of York, I gratefully acknowledge the humane attention which has been paid by his Excellency to the present situation of its inhabitants, by pursuing a line of conduct so conducive to the protection of a number of individuals, and so honorable to himself.

I am, sir, with consideration, your obedient humble servant,

THOS. SCOTT, Chief Justice.
Maj. PINKNEY, Esq.
Deputy Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.

It may be proper to observe, that on taking possession of York, with the public property, many poor women and children, families of soldiers, and others who had been killed, taken, or fled with Gen. Sheaff, were found destitute of the necessities of life, particularly bread; and from twenty-five to thirty barrels of flour, and a quantity of peas and pork, were by Gen. Dearborn's orders distributed to those families, and an additional quantity of twenty barrels was delivered to a Humane Society of the town, to be distributed among the poor.

The judicious and unremitting exertions of Com. Chauncy, and the brave officers and seamen of his squadron, in the preparation and execution of this enterprise on York, & especially in covering the landing of our troops, in destroying the enemy's batteries, and in removing and securing the public property captured, deserve the highest applause.

GEN. RIPLEY'S STATEMENT.

Head-Quarters, Boston,
August 15, 1815.

SIR, I take the liberty to state the occurrences at York, after the capture of that place by the American forces on the 27th of April, 1813. You will then be able to determine how much truth there is in the work entitled "The Continuation of Goldsmith's History of England," so far as it relates to the following article.

Previous to the place being carried, an order had been issued by the ever to be lamented and gallant Gen. Pike, prohibiting every species of plundering or depredations, under the penalty of death.—After the capitulation, a guard was posted in the town by direction of Maj. Gen. Dearborn, to carry this order into the strictest effect. As field officer on duty during the first night, I had occasion repeatedly to visit the guard, and I always discovered it extremely vigilant and attentive. The next morning, at about 7 or 8 o'clock, I had occasion to visit the town. I met a stranger, full of valuable place. I ascertained it to belong to a lady; a daughter of the Hon. Judge Powell; it was immediately returned to her. I reported this circumstance to General Dearborn, who ordered this man confined, and directed me to order up all the 21st regt. under command of Maj. Grafton to the town, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants. The officers were quartered in houses in town; & the system established was for sentinels to be stationed, to prevent depredations, wherever it was requested.

If this regiment did its duty, it will be at once perceived that there could be no plundering; and that it did perform its duty will appear from several circumstances.—That the knapsack of every man was searched previous to embarkation, and not an article of plundered property was found. That the inhabitants of York were particularly pleased with their deportment in the city, and on every occasion testified their gratitude for their protection; and that when Captain Pelham was wounded and taken prisoner at Chrysler's Field, no sooner was it known that he was on duty in the regiment which protected the property of the inhabitants of York, than at the intercession of many highly respectable officers of the British army, he was paroled by Sir George Prevost, or that very account expressed in his letter, notwithstanding other officers at the same time were imprisoned under the questionable retaliation agitated between the governments of the two nations; an instance of liberality which shows that acts of courtesy and kindness were properly appreciated by that officer.

Previous to the 21st Regiment being ordered to the city of York, two buildings, which had been evacuated and stood as that some exaggerated subjects of Col. Dearborn had been whipped, &c. many va-

luable articles by the stragglers. A schooner (private property) was also destroyed. When these facts were made known to Major General Dearborn, he instantly ordered the claims for damage to be liquidated and payment to be made. It was done. In the case of the property taken from the buildings, it was made to the proprietors personally. In that of the schooner, as the owner was absent from town, Major General Dearborn sent the money to Judge Scott, who received for it.

When the place was captured, large stores of flour, beef and peas were found in depot. Agreeably to the articles of capitulation these were delivered to us.—Major General Dearborn directed a large proportion of them to be delivered to the needy in the city, and particularly to the widows and families of the British and Canadian soldiers who had been killed in the action. In addition to this, considerable quantities were deposited with the clergy of the place, to be distributed in a similar manner.

During our stay at York, the citizens of the place seemed to be more alarmed by some inhabitants of the country, than by the American forces. They frequently expressed their apprehension in strong terms, and they had reason so to do. I recollect very well a man who lived in the vicinity of the town, who came to me one day and observed, that he intended to burn the gaol. I remarked to him if he did I should hang him, and detached constantly a sentinel to guard it.

I have seen many British officers who have always complimented our forces for their liberality of conduct, on this occasion, manifested at York. Some have informed me that the inhabitants had applauded it in such forcible terms, that they had even been accused of disloyalty, by the British army.

As it respects the manner in which York was stated to be evacuated in the work I have alluded to, it is perfectly incorrect.

The object of striking York, at the opening of the campaign, was solely to destroy the frigate building there; and the military and naval depot. The first object was effected in order to ensure our control on Lake Ontario during the summer of 1813. The second with a view to destroy the military depot from whence the right and central division of the army under Generals Procter and Vincent drew their supplies; and the naval depot to paralyze the efforts of the British in building ships on Lake Erie. It was settled before the army left Sackett's harbor, that these objects accomplished, the division would sail for Niagara and operate against Fort George. After the reduction of that post, the army was to concentrate by means of the fleet on Lake Ontario, and reduce Kingston.

I will add, that when we abandoned York, no British forces were to my knowledge nearer than Fort George on one side, and Kingston on the other.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient serv't.

E. W. RIPLEY,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
Maj. Gen. H. Dearborn.

COL CONNER'S STATEMENT.

Albany, Sept. 18, 1815.

DEAR SIR, The conduct of the American troops at York, and that of the Commander in Chief, was marked by such humanity and attention to the wants and interests of the citizens, that I should have supposed no "American gentleman" in an imposing, historical form would have hazarded assertions so directly to the contrary.

The explosion of the mine which killed the gallant Pike, and killed and wounded more than 100 men in our columns, did indeed to the defence of the place, and perhaps the army would have been justified in subjecting York to all the severities of a town carried by assault. But far different was its treatment; the persons and property of the inhabitants were protected; large store-houses of valuable goods were thrown open next day by the citizens, and payment made in specie by our men, for any article they had occasion for.—Some petty depredations were practised, principally by the light troops, who patrolled the skirts of the town; but on detection they were punished, and the citizens were invited to carry complaints of any abuses directly to Head Quarters.—The letter of Judge Scott to Major Pinkney, the acting Adjutant General will shew in what manner these attentions were appreciated.

No public or private buildings except such as added to the defence of the place were destroyed to my knowledge.

It would appear from the report of Col. Monroe, that information had reached him, that the Parliament House, a one story brick building with wings, was burnt down. If this was a fact, it must have been done after the rear guard had been withdrawn from the town, by some solitary individual (perhaps by a citizen, for some of them who left York with the army were exceedingly exasperated against the magistracy) unbeknown to the commanding officers of the army or navy; as was witness to the anxious and strenuous endeavors of these officers to prevent any cause of complaint whatever.—It was the wish of the commander in chief, that the conduct of our troops at York might afford as great a contrast to the recent behavior of the enemy at Ogdensburg as possible, and you will believe his wishes were realized, when you are informed that Lieut. Pelham of the 21st (which formed the guard of the town) who was captured the next morning on the St. Lawrence, was paroled.

ed on the special consideration of the humanity and public attention experienced from his regiment at York.

There was no apprehension of the enemy's being in sufficient force to attack us at the time of embarkation.

I am, dear sir,
With great respect,
Your very obedt serv't.

SAM'L S. CONNER.

Maj. Gen. H. Dearborn.

NOTE.—Col. S. S. Conner was Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Dearborn, at that time, but having volunteered his services, joined with the troops, and was in the advancing column at the time of the explosion. Col. Conner negotiated the capitulation on the part of the U. States.

MAJ. GRAFTON'S STATEMENT.

I certify, that after the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, Lieut. Pelham with myself were ordered into the City by Maj. Gen. Dearborn, to protect the inhabitants; and the then acting Adjutant Gen. Major Pinkney stated to me that we should have as many soldiers as were requisite for that purpose.—We made known our orders to the inhabitants, they appeared gratified with the arrangements which were made for their security, as some of them observed they had much to fear from their own disaffected. I kept patrols out during the night, and safeguards, were furnished to all those who requested them. One gentleman, I think his name was Cameron, who applied for safeguards, gave as a reason, that 2 or 3 of these disaffected, "some of our own rascals," as he called them, had threatened to burn his house. This request, as the others, was promptly complied with.

The third day after our landing, I saw a column of smoke arising at the distance of 200 or 300 paces. I immediately rode towards it, and saw the flames bursting from the windows of a small one story brick building. I enquired of the citizens who had collected, and were quietly looking on, how the fire had originated, and what building that was? They said it was called the Parliament House, but could not say how it had occurred.—At this time there was not in sight an American soldier.

JOSEPH GRAFTON.

* Now Captain Pelham. This gentleman was wounded and taken prisoner at Chrysler's Field, and was paroled in consequence of his attention to the citizens of York.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

It is impossible to pass by without paying to the late speech of this inflexible patriot and statesman the sincere tribute of admiration and respect for the sound principles inculcated in it. Like those intrepid senators of the revolution, who throughout the contest undauntedly breasted themselves to the shock, this tried republican still holds the same undeviating course amid the wreck of foreign dynasties and the uproar of internal disaffection; and with a boldness peculiar to an upright man depicts the flagitious character of voluptuous tyranny abroad and low despicable royalty at home.—He spares neither the blood-thirsty depots of Europe, nor the shameless conventions of the United States, and in placing before his constituents the same candid exposition of his political sentiments, he seems irresistibly to excite in us an idea of that striking contrast which a series of disgraceful measures must eternally raise between him and his predecessor. Unfortunate Chittenden! Like Federalism, he is gradually dwindling away into the inglorious abyss of national contempt, and in his rapid march to an oblivion of remorse, if he is spoken of at all, it will be as of a man, who in the hour of his country's danger, unfeelingly stood forth to paralyze her magnanimous efforts. Happily for us, that in these trying times, when true freedom and the rights of man fall day after day before the merciless myriads of crowned heads on the devoted continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, a sentinel so faithful and so watchful stands posted in the Eastern section of the Union. May he long live to guard the sacred trusts reposed in him as a magistrate, a Christian, and a citizen, and when at last "He who with in the storms of life" shall take him to himself, may he ascend to those realms of bliss where the righteous meet their reward.

HANCOCK.

FROM THE IRISH MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST 1815.

Melancholy consequences from the accession of Louis XVIII.

History, faithful and terrible in all her details, so instructive to posterity, so descriptive of tyrants, has not recorded a more brutal and unfeeling example of ambition and pride, than is exhibited in the persevering obstinacy which this disregarded man has shown by forcing himself to a throne, through the blood of the people, whom he most hypocritically calls his children.—When one reflects on the means this tyrant has employed, and the monsters he has associated with, and the sanguinary passion which has marked his progress to the French capital, we cannot suppose the horror we feel at the impity of kings, who manifesting not the slightest repugnance to slaughter and desolation, to be the audacity to say, on the ruins of fields and cities, among purring papistating cats, that they are called on to reign by the grace of God!! Will tyrants continue to insult humanity by such logic?

Will Louis, who is unknown to the present race of Frenchmen, pretend to say, they have called him to the throne, in preference to the glorious hero who embellished and raised the French name, who never suffered France to be polluted by the invader, or disgraced by oppression, to import a man who had sold the trade, navy, and industry of France to England, and saddled that France with the expense of hiring 600,000 of the northern savages, who defiled the soil and dishonored the women, in the procession which conveyed Louis over the bodies of one hundred thousand Frenchmen to a throne, which it is decreed will again stream with the blood of a Bourbon? If Frenchmen were the only sufferers by this calamity, our feelings perhaps would not be so affected; but when we consider the perpetuity of this dynasty, which has mounted over tombs to power, and calculated on its security by surrendering the resources of France to the monopoly of England, in return for her protection, will be fatal to freedom through Europe, we lament with our fellow sufferers of every creed and climate. Already have our domestic enemies celebrated the second return of beheaded Louis. Already our cities and villages have seen catholic blood flowing from the orange bayonet, to celebrate the accession of a catholic monarch. We feared the return of Louis, because we have experienced misfortunes and proscriptions, in proportion as France was sinking. We were correct in our apprehensions; the first abdication of Napoleon was recorded by the Sheebeck massacre, and followed by the Griffling, Clones, and Armagh murders, and other numerous murders in several quarters. The Hushoe Law, the mock conspiracy at Nax, and the abolition of trial by jury followed in hasty succession. The 12th of last July, Dublin furnished another official example of what we are to expect in Ireland, from the connivance of a man who has sold his own country, its fame, its trade and colonies to England.

FROM THE SAME.

AMERICAN BRAVERY.

We have to congratulate our unhappy countrymen, who cannot find securities for Mr. Grafton, now repose under Sir John Newport's "rocking" statue, that their destined country, their asylum, has again triumphed over another nation of pirates. The gallant Decatur, commanding an American squadron in the Mediterranean, engaged a superior force of Algerines on the coast of Spain, on the 20th June; and after an action of two hours, the invincible republicans succeeded in completely defeating the minor or second rate sea robbers. The Admiral was killed, and his ship the Mezouza, of 40 guns, was sent to New York to support the captured crescent, with the union jack of her fellow sufferer, the Macedonian. Another large vessel was drove ashore, where the crew attempted to escape, but the Spanish peasants collected the fugitives, and restored them to their gallant conquerors.—Tipperary people, arise from your police cradles, shake off the cords that bind you to your pallets, by the laws of Alfred, take your children to the country of Franklin, where there are no Grattans to demand securities for leave to breathe, nor Newports to put you to sleep with the bayonet, nor spectacles made by oppressors to look down your chinnies; nor eyes-droppers employed to catch the conversation of your children.

Sir Frederick Philip Robinson, commander of the British forces in Upper Canada, is now in N. York, and will sail for Liverpool in a few days in the ship Minerva, Capt. Sketchley.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres.—On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given; the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat sowed on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.—A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Brown, on the premises, will shew the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of Samuel Roberts, New-England, or to Philemon B. Hopper, in Centerville.

oct 31

A MINISTER WANTED.

An Episcopalian Minister is wanted to succeed the Rev. Henry L. Davis, in the parish of St. Stephen's Church, in Sassafras, N. York, in Cecil county, at the commencement of the ensuing year.

There is a place belonging to the parish, worth about 400 dollars per annum, which, with what can be raised by subscription, will be given as a salary for two thirds of a minister's time.

Applications addressed to the Vestry of said Parish, will be duly attended to.

oct 24

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, intend to prefer a petition to the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a divorce from his husband John Trear, of Talbot county.

oct 31

The report of the amount of sales
 \$360.00
 The copy
 James P. Heath
 Rep. C-

It is extraordinary that the British overran killed and wounded in the battle (action should be exactly 99/99).

The report of the amount of sales
 \$360.00
 The copy
 James P. Heath
 Rep. C-

JOURNAL OF EVENTS IN PARIS.

Continued from the Star of the 24th ult.

PARIS, JUNE 30.

This morning between two and three o'clock, we were notified by the firing of cannon in the direction of St. Dennis. An engagement, or rather a skirmish, has taken place. The result is not yet known. It is said, that Wellington and Blucher will not advance on the city, till they are joined by all the force, which it is possible to collect. It is supposed, that the French will not give them battle immediately; that they await the arrival of Gen. Rapp at the head of his division. In fact, I fear on their part, it is nothing but parade and bluster, for the purpose of obtaining tolerable terms. I have little hope of their making a firm and manly stand. What, if the government with the army should abandon Paris? The English barbarians would be prevented from burning it by the Russians. Could they not stimulate the people of France to emulate the conduct of the Spaniards; to do more, to fall upon their invaders and exterminate them? It was reported yesterday, that Bonaparte had again placed himself at the head of the army. It is officially made known to-day that he has taken his departure, ordered off, but what point is kept secret. It is probable he is in the city. Where else could he be more safe? Is he not holly pursued by a pack of the best blood hounds in Europe? He may deserve no pity; but far, very far, are his pursuers from military honor. He applied to the government for two frigates, which were ordered to be held in readiness. He asked of the Duke of Wellington a passport; this, on the ground of want of authority, has been refused. His wish was, to transport himself to the U. States. In his fallen condition, I wish for the preservation of his life; certainly, I wish to his enemies no further triumph. Troops are constantly passing through the city; but where they are from or where they are going, it is impossible to learn. They incessantly cry "Vive L'Empereur," but the national guard and the citizens for the most part remain silent. Two of these individuals have been shot for crying "Vive le Roi." If they had waited a few days, they might have been shot for remaining silent. I should not be overwhelmed with surprise, if by that time the welkin ring with "Vive le Roi."

The city is yet safe. The enemy has not yet obtained possession. There has been no general battle, and we are ignorant of the state of the negotiation. Disappointed in entering by way of Montmartre, and finding unexpected and insurmountable obstacles in that direction, they have crossed the Seine some distance below, and are now encamped at Versailles. Skirmishes take place daily. Last evening, the French succeeded handsomely in a sortie, and brought in from 22 to 1500 Prussian horse. I cannot account for the delay that has taken place in attacking the city. It might have been entered without difficulty two days ago; it was without defence on the south. Time has been of great service. The spirits of the army and the people begin to rally; and there is a chance that my Lord Wellington, if not rescued by the Russians, may find his situation a little embarrassing. But the French may not wait. They may press a general & immediate engagement; and it is by no means certain that they will triumph over their resolute foes. The letter of Davoust to the Duke of Wellington is manly and energetic; the address of the Legislature to the people well calculated to rouse and excite them. Why, it is asked, is the war continued? Did not the powers of Europe say that it was only against Bonaparte that they combined, and is it not known, that he has abdicated? It is plainly to be perceived, that the Bourbons can never succeed but by foreign force. Why do they not imitate the magnanimity of Bonaparte? God grant, that the nation may scatter them, or chase them to the wind. The army have also addressed the government; they denounce and reject that family. It is difficult at present to say by what party of the nation they are patronized. The war at La Vendee is at an end, and no voice is raised in their favor in this place; all their friends, the enemies of the country, surround and threaten the city. I have no doubt a great change will be witnessed, when force, foreign force, shall have given an occupant to the throne. But, it is a state of things that cannot last. The very idea of receiving a king at the hands of the English must, and ought to render that king odious to every Frenchman; and twelve months will not elapse before he is again a fugitive from, or a victim of, their just resentment. The papers say nothing of the Russians; but it is supposed that they, the Austrians and the principal part of the Austrians, are advancing. The armistice effected by the duke of Albufera (Genet) was, I presume, but partial. He is expected at Paris. An armistice of three days is said to be agreed upon between Eckmuhl & Wellington. Gen. Grouchy and Soult have resigned. Nothing can excuse their withdrawing from the service of the country at this time. The cause of their departure is not known. No other name would be produced had effect. A determination to defend the city is going on. The soldiers of the Polytechnic, the military and other schools, considerable numbers of the national guard, and the adjacent to even old soldiers wounded in the

bloody conflict, have pressed forward to the flag. The imperial guards say in their address to the Representatives, that, when successful, they were magnanimous and generous; if it is the wish of their enemies, in the reverse they experience, to humble them, they know how to die. The courage of patriotism and the headlessness of despair may yet exhibit a scene so terrible as to make their invaders tremble. It appears to me in a military point of view, that Bonaparte can never be excused for having so abruptly abandoned his army; but for this precipitation, the point would not have been so complete or fatal in its consequences; and vast numbers of his troops, encouraged by his presence, would have rallied and reorganized themselves within a few leagues of the field of battle. The victors had suffered almost as much as the vanquished. Under such circumstances, to follow up success requires a splendor of genius and a vigor of character, which I suspect does not belong to Wellington or Blucher. In 12 or 14 days, the French have redeemed many of their errors, and in some sort repaired their misfortunes. Bonaparte is said to have been much occupied before his departure from Malmaison, in procuring the best works on America. He attended himself to packing them up and putting them in his valises; he discourses freely of his situation, expresses no regret at renouncing the busy world, and no other desire than to spend the remainder of his days in the United States, peacefully among a free and hospitable people. Notwithstanding all this, an opinion prevails that he is still in Paris.

July 3. Lord Wellington is reported to have said, in reply to the letter of the Duc D'Eckmuhl, that before he would agree to an armistice, he must receive a Declaration, signed by all the members of the government, that Napoleon Bonaparte had really taken his departure; for, it was believed at Head Quarters, that he was still with the army. We are yet entirely in the dark, as to many most important and interesting points. It is said, that an armistice is agreed on, and that it is not; that the Russians have arrived, and that they have not. I have just returned from one of the many rooms or lodges on the Boulevards, where the newspapers are read. The Journal du Soir was expected with much anxiety. I arrived, was greedily devoured, and, as usual, contained nothing. The Frenchmen fouted, as if it was an extraordinary circumstance. I asked some questions as to their present and future prospects. They were all uninformed, and apparently indifferent. I ought not to have counted on their zeal, at such a time to be lounging in the streets! The Theatres are still open, but certainly not well attended. However, I was at the Garden Tivoli yesterday. There was an immense crowd. To see them dancing, enjoying music, and amusing themselves in a thousand different ways, you would little dream that their country was invaded, and their celebrated city surrounded by unfeeling and ferocious enemies; but *Vive la Bagatelle, et fait d'amour*; although the unfortunate devils apprehend sack from without and pillage from within. The mob, it is said, (although I do not observe it,) is kept down with difficulty. It is certain, that many thousands of the National Guard are actively employed night and day in preserving order. Large bodies of them patrol the streets. Every public place is filled with them; indeed, they are so thickly planted, that you are never for a moment out of sight of a bayonet. This, but not to the same extent, is the case in London. A variety of devices is fallen upon, in order to deceive the people as to the real object. Soldiers are stationed every where; and an old rusty cannon not worth a cent, will serve as an apology for a guard of ten or a dozen armed men. Theatres, museums, jalls, palaces, &c. &c. all furnish the same kind of excuse. The change of one that is taking place hourly, is pitiful and pitiable. A few weeks ago, they were again to plant their eagles triumphantly in distant parts of Europe. An invading foe was out of the question; destruction would be the instant effect of such temerity. Then, they were to defend their independence to the last extremity; no government should be imposed upon them; above all, Louis 18th would never be received. Now they are afraid to risk a battle; they fear for Paris, forget France, and abandon all principle. Paris is too fine a city to be touched by rude and hostile hands. So, a Roman army was disgraced, because the soldiers were alarmed at the idea of having their pretty faces scratched. This splendid toy must be preserved at the expense of the humiliation and slavery of the nation! God grant, that the United States may never have a Paris; no, nor a grand and magnificent city. If a standing army do not entirely destroy that spirit, which is necessary to the defence of a country, a London or Paris will. What! defend freedom and the soil at the expense of palaces and statues, and pictures and plate and window glass? A Parisian published to the world that if it enter into the views of Wellington and Blucher to place over them Louis 18th or Napoleon 2d, Prince Charles or Bernadotte, the Duc d'Orleans or Duke of Gloucester, they can't help themselves; that they have nothing to combat but the moderation of their enemies. Where are their twenty-five millions of inhabitants? They are all in the hands of the enemy, and the monstrous conduct of the allies, and the unfortunate situation of the country, concluded by saying "But, if

France has heretofore rejected all chiefs hostile to her rights, what indignation ought she not to manifest against him, who, a declared enemy to the sovereignty of the people, is placed on the throne by foreign armies; trampling over the dead bodies of Frenchmen, and carrying fire and sword and destruction among their fields and villages. Then it is, that divisions will disappear: that all Frenchmen, worthy of the name, embracing the sacred cause of their country, will hasten on the day of her deliverance from the disgraceful yoke which she has been doomed to bear. We read in all histories, particularly in our own, of Princes who have conquered a throne by their own personal valor, aided by a portion of the people. These enterprises have never been humiliating. They may be considered as family dissensions. The glory of the conqueror is a patrimony common to the conquered; but what are the parties interested in the struggle, of which France has been the theatre for the last twenty-five years? On the one hand, the Nation; on the other, a Privileged Order. In saying so, do we impose on France, on Europe, on the world? Tell us then, why this party has always been subdued by the force of the nation, when they have presented themselves alone in the lists? Tell us, why they have never triumphed, but when they have been sustained by foreign aid? Tell us, if they succeeded, in 1815 by their own proper force, or by that of six hundred thousand enemies; if, when no longer thus sustained, they did not fall into insignificance, without having opposed the least resistance, without a single individual having perished in combat either for or against them? Tell us, even now, when they are preparing a bloody triumph, if they are not preceded by the armies of all Europe, in whose train they follow, &c. Unfortunate man! miserable nation! At the moment of his patriotic ebullition, force had settled the destinies of France: An Armistice or rather capitulation, is agreed on. It will be made public to-morrow.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ELEGANT NEW L.O.P. THE GENERAL BENSON.

Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst., and continue weekly as a regular Packet, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Bunks and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and no constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be procured for the accommodation of Passengers; which, with the unerring endeavor of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.

Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employers strictly adhered to, by the Public's obedient servant, Clement Vickers.

August 8

To be rented for the ensuing year, The valuable FARM, situated near Easton, now owned by Mr. Joseph Kennard. Also, the FARM, situated near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zephron Corner. Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. Brownwell. Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hoses Starfield. Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Easton, occupied by Mr. James Murdock. Apply to John L. Kerr.

October 17

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Centerville, would take a few GIRLS into his family to educate, in addition to those he has. The terms, for board and tuition, are, one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

October 24 3

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

Two or three Journeymen Taylors wanted by the subscriber, to whom constant work and liberal wages will be given.

Also—Two boys, from 12 to 15 years old, of good character, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Lambert Reardon.

N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

Easton, Oct 10

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to decline the Inn-keeping Business, at the end of the year, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, on bond, note, judgments or book accounts, to call and settle them as early as possible; as he wishes to wind up his business as speedily as possible, it will be entirely out of his power to suffer his accounts to lay uncollected.

October 10

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1815.

The creditors of THOMAS WADMAN, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Thomas Wadman to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, relative to his application, the same time and place are appointed to his creditors to attend in such cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Wadman should not have the relief prayed for.

Denton, October 24 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, the 10th day of October, 1815.

On application of JAMES WALKER, administrator of *Thomas Walker*, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1815.

Test— John Young, Reg. Wills for Caroline county

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

John Walker, adm'r of Thomas Walker.

Oct. 24 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, 18th day of October, 1815.

On application of *Levin L. Levertan*, administrator of *Smith Pruitt*, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1815.

Test— John Young, Reg'r Wills for Caroline county

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Levin L. Levertan, adm'r of Smith Pruitt

Oct. 24 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the estate of *Benjamin Townsend*, late of Queen Ann's county, dec'd calls on all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the 25th day of April next, at his residence in St. Michaels, Talbot county—or they may expect to receive no benefit from said estate.

Benjamin Townsend, adm'r of Benjamin Townsend, dec'd.

Oct. 24 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wise Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of *Mary Enalls Seth*, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder or back part thereof is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right ear, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a low linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, and a blue nankeen jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm of *Joseph H. Nicholson, Jun'r Esq.* It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. If taken in Talbot county, and secured so that I get him again, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid—If out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars—and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Susan Seth, guardian to Mary Enalls Seth, a minor

June 16

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself *Ned Neeson*, alias *Ned Lloyd*), about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender build, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a low linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn.—It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Catrup.

August 15

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wise Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday the 5th day of August instant, negroes ALLEN and CESAR. ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome and well made, and has a scar over his left eye. He had on a striped cotton jacket and trousers, a white shirt and cap.

CESAR is a shade lighter than Allen, is about 21 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is homely—has a scar on his left cheek, and his cheek-bones are remarkably high. CESAR's clothing was the same as Allen's, with the exception of a blue over jacket instead of a striped one.

It is supposed that they have made for the State of Delaware, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, and will in all probability change their names and dress. If taken in Talbot county and brought home, we will give a reward of \$100; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward.

Enalls Martin, Jun. Susan Seth.

Aug. 22

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Wanted.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst, a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eyes. His clothing was a low linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing was a white woolen dress and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harveing from a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the State of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this State, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the State, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro. 2 July 4

lines county, Md.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Calbreth, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst, a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called LEWIS—Had on when he went away, a rorum hat half worn, blue plaid damask trousers, a teal-lined over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is not known. He is spare built, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in, Caroline county, and is very fond of spirituals. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton jail, if taken in the county, shall receive twenty dollars; if taken out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.

All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their peril.

Solomon Brown, guardian to Matthew Smith's heirs.

Denton, Md. Sept 26

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts. She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils. Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing, a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a copra colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat & jacket, one white do. one light colored flack dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair laced slippers. She is an excellent house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last, of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tidman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centerville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst, a mulatto girl named POLLY DEMEE. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her a kersey frock, the body part striped black and white, and the tail part of a yellowish colour, her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ as such. It is likely when she leaves Talbot county, where she was bred and born, she will make for Dorchester county, where she has a number of relations belonging to Mrs. Lydia Hodson, of New Market; and it is very likely she is at this time lurking about in that neighborhood.

The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner, or the sum of \$50 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this State—and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Richard Sherwood.

Oct. 24

WAS COMMITTED.

To the goal of Harford county as a runaway on the 22d of August last, a negro man who calls himself *William Russell*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, says he was set free by the will of capt. John Morgan—his clothing in linen trousers, a striped coat and trousers, brown cloth coat, and a plain uniform coat; he has the mark of a cross on his head, has a scar on his right hand occasioned by a ball passing through the same; has another scar on his knee, where a ball entered the same. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

On the same day was committed to said goal, as a runaway a negro man named *Charles George*, about 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight made, says he was born free; his clothing is nankeen trousers, muslin shirt, old pair of shoes, has a very coarse voice. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

On the 30th of August was committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man, who has called himself *John Dimes* and *Jim Dickett*, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has several warts on his right hand, has a scar on his left great toe, short thick made fellow, had when committed two pair nankeen trousers, muslin coat, striped jacket, linen shirt and a pair of old breeches, says he belongs to Mrs. Everfield, in Prince George's county, and is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

And on the 5th inst. was also committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man named *Stephen Butler*, 50 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion, had a defect in his right eye, has one tooth missing in the upper jaw; had when committed a red lined over jacket, nankeen trousers, two linen shirts, a brown skirt, knapsack and pair of shoes; says he belongs to John F. Thompson, of Charles county. His owner is desired to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Benj. Glyton, sh. R.

Harford county, M.

Sept. 6th, 1815.

The National Intelligencer and Eastern Star will carry the above, and transmit their accounts to this office for collection.

Sept. 19 8

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Every Tuesday Morning by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTED BY THE LANE OF THE UNION.)

THE TERM

Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton, will offer at public sale, (if not previously disposed of at private), on TUESDAY the 7th November inst. at 11 A. M. the following valuable Household Furniture, viz:

1. Bedstead.
2. Set of Dining Tables.
3. Dining do.
4. Tea do.
5. Sofa.
6. Bay Case.
7. Cupboard.
8. Bed Sted.
9. Bureau.
10. Dozen Mahogany Chairs.
11. Dozen Windsor do.
12. Wash Stand.

With a variety of other articles.
Also, at private sale, a handsome City and young Horse five years old. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Philip Wallis.

The above sale is unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY the 14th inst.

Philip Wallis.

nov. 7 2

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, (if not sold previously at private sale),
On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

at the Court House in Snow-Hill, Worcester county, that well known tract of LAND, where the subscriber formerly lived, containing by estimate 958 acres, situated in Worcester county, Md. ten miles from Snow-Hill, and a half mile from the post road leading to Philadelphia. It is bounded on the east by Simpsonton Bay, on the north by Maryland creek, which affords an excellent landing for small craft within 200 yards of the dwelling.

This Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco—it affords fine pasturage and grazing, having 250 acres of marsh, equal to any in the county, and a sufficient quantity of fine wood and timber.
The situation is elegant, healthy, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the Atlantic Ocean and Simpsonton Bay. The waters contiguous to this farm afford abundance of excellent fish, oysters, clams, and wild fowl, in their season.

A great part of this Land is well intermixed with oyster shells for several feet deep, which will afford an inexhaustible source of manure for the Land.

The improvements are a brick dwelling, 40 feet by 20, two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.
The greatest part of the purchase money will be required in Cash—more particular terms will be made known on the day of sale. (Note particular description relative to this Land deemed unnecessary, as any information can be had by applying either to Wm. P. Marshall, now living on the Land, or to the subscriber living in Somerset county, near Princess Anne.

John P. Marshall.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of William M. Levy, late of Talbot county, deceased, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC VENTURE,

On the 22d day of the 11th month, (commonly called November)

all that, if not the next fair day, on the premises, a number of valuable LOTS OF LAND, in and about the town of Easton, viz:

A valuable LOT, fronting on Washington street, 100 feet, and running about 177 feet back to Rice's alley. This property is an excellent stand for business, in an improving part of the town, and will be an acquisition to any person wishing to embark in the mercantile business.

Also, A LOT containing about half an acre of ground, more or less, fronting on Aurora street, on which are three small tenements, which rent for \$25 per annum each.

A valuable GRASS LOT, fronting on Bay street, between the Lots of Mrs. Kennard and Benjamin Wilcott. This Lot contains about 1.1 acres, more or less. Several other Lots on the Bay side road, of from 2 to 4 acres. Likewise several other Lots on Cabinet street, and several on Port street, between that and Cabinet street.

That very valuable Property known by the name of the Landing Woods, containing upwards of 40 acres. This last mentioned property will be divided into Lots of from one to five acres, with lanes to suit each.

A survey and plot will be prepared previous to the sale, for the inspection of bidders. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

Robert Moore, ex'or of Wm. Meloy, dec'd.

Easton, 10th mo. 31.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Levy, late of Caroline county, dec'd, either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their claims, or to present said decreed estate, are requested to bring them in, properly founded for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, Jr.

Easton, Del. Nov. 7

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county court, passed at October term, 1815,
WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,

On Thursday, the 2nd of November next,

All the real estate of Levin Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased, consisting of about 2000, hundred and eighty or eighty acres of LAND, adjoining the Lands of Daniel and Jacob Wright, and others. On the premises is a good dwelling house, kitchen, and necessary out houses.

This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

Tho: Salisbury, trustee.

oct. 24 5

The creditors of the said Levin Wright, dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, and vouchers, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order—

Tho: Salisbury, trustee.

oct. 24 5

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county court, passed at October term, 1815,
WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,

On Thursday, the 30th of November next,

Part of the real estate of John Hardestall, late of Caroline county, dec'd, to wit— from six to eight hundred acres of LAND, lying within two miles of Denton, and adjacent to the Mill, late the residence of the deceased. This Land is now tolerably productive, although somewhat worn. It is naturally of a very good quality, and by being managed with industry and care, is susceptible of great improvement in its fertility. On the premises is a good dwelling house, kitchen, and necessary out houses, all in tolerable repair; and one of the most fruitful apple orchards in the county, in a thriving condition.

The whole will be sold together, or in two or more parcels, as may be deemed most advisable, upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

Tho: Culbreth, trustee.

The creditors of the said John Hardestall, dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, and vouchers, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order—

Tho: Culbreth, trustee.

oct. 24 6

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

That they have associated in trade, under the firm of

Hands & Edmondson,

And offer for sale at their Store, situated in Easton, in that large corner brick building, near the Market House, second door from the corner—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Adapted to the season:
Which they will sell low for Cash.

A. Hands,

J. Edmondson.

oct. 31

FALL GOODS.

The subscribers, respectfully inform their customers and the public generally,

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hard Ware, China, Glass, &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for Wool or Feathers.

oct. 31 4

Dissolution of Partnership.

THOMAS HOPKINS JUN. & ISAAC ATKINSON, by mutual agreement have dissolved partnership, on the 18th inst. They respectfully solicit all those indebted to the late Firm, to make payment as soon as practicable.

We are, very respectfully,

Hopkins & Atkinson.

Oct. 31, 1815.

THOMAS HOPKINS, JUN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

That he still carries on the Merchandise Business, at the same place.

And has just received, and is now offering for sale, a general assortment of

GOODS,

Adapted to the season—for Cash or Grain.

oct. 31 3

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

Is offered for sale by

Thomas F. Bennett.

Easton, October 24

BARGAINS.

The subscribers having just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an extensive supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call and see their assortment—which they offer at the most reduced prices.

Morsell & Lambdin.

oct. 31 3

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

THEIR ENTIRE SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods;

Making their assortment very complete—All of which they will sell very cheap for Cash. Their customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and see them.

Thomas & Groome.

Easton, oct. 31 3

NEW STORE.

At the new brick house, lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Vallance, as a shoe store, opposite the new building of Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have associated themselves under the firm of

JENKINS & STEVENS

AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

A well selected assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season—which they intend to sell on pleasing terms for Cash.

William Jenkins,

Peter Stevens.

Easton, oct. 31

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have formed a connection in trade, under the firm of

Clayland & Nabb.

And have opened store in the corner brick building, near the Market, where Mr. James B. Ringgold formerly kept.

THEY HAVE, & EXPECT TO RECEIVE,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH

Crockery, Cutlery & Groceries.

All of which they are determined to sell low for Cash—Their friends and the public are invited to call and view their assortment.

L. Clayland,

C. W. Nabb.

october, 10

NATHANIEL PEARCE,

Informs his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,

THAT HE HAS OPENED,

ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL

Commission & Grocery Ware-House,

Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the merchant and the public may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

And intends keeping of all times,

A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nicholas Brice, Esq's, Baltimore, Aug 8 nov. 28

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

To those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with

CANCERS,

And to those whose feelings of humanity induce them to enquire, and direct, their efforts, they may obtain a perfect cure for the malady, in the most safe, easy, and effectual way.

The subscriber, Dr. DANIEL GRIGGS, No. 3, South Second street, having formerly been in the practice of healing, and curing Cancers in the town of Newark, N. J. and for the last year in the city of Philadelphia, is now able to satisfy the public that his remedy has the superiority over the knife, and all caustics and plasters that have hitherto been applied, and is perfectly safe, easy, and effectual, in extracting, healing, and curing all Cancers of every description, and in their different stages and situations.

Alas! how often do we see the public, in the agony of this disease, or to the manager thereof, where they may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of the remedy.

Persons wanting further information, will be referred by the subscriber to some of the respectable physicians who have witnessed a number of the cures he has performed, or to those persons living in the city, who have been radically cured by his remedy.

Daniel Griggs.

Philadelphia, nov. 7 25

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED.

To be let for the ensuing year,

The valuable FARM, situated near Easton, now occupied by Mr. George Kennard.

Also, the FARM, situated near the Hotel on the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zephaniah, formerly owned by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Chapman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for the purpose.

The above property will be sold immediately, or on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Edward Groomer, or Mr. William Groomer, at Queen's Fort, or to

James Cathlamet, jun.

Aug. 29

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber desires to purchase 5000 WOOL, of about a like price, with

in the market.

John L. Kerr.

Oct. 17.

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by Nicholas Vallance, where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND

Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and aided by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufacture—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favour us with their custom.

Tristram Needles,

Peter Harris.

Easton, nov. 7

In Chancery, October 25, 1815.

Ordered, That these be made and reported by WILLIAM W. FEELESTON, trustee for the sale of certain property, in the cause of J. Eph. Richardson against Mary Eccleston and others, be notified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of December next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 25th day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,600.

True copy. Test—

James F. Heath,

Reg. Cor. Can.

nov. 7 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber, intending to leave Easton for a few months, has thought proper to place his books and accounts in the hands of his father, Peter Denny, Esquire, who is hereby authorized to collect and settle the same.

Theodore Denny.

nov. 7 3

A MINISTER WANTED.

An Episcopalian Minister is wanted to succeed the Rev. Henry L. Davis, in the rectory of St. Stephen's, Parish, in Salisbury Neck, in Cecil county, at the commencement of the ensuing year.

There is a globe belonging to the Parish, worth about \$20 dollars per annum, which, with what can be raised by subscription, will be given as a salary for two thirds of a Minister's time.

Applications addressed to the Vestry of said Parish, will be duly attended to.

oct. 24 10

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres—On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required, when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat sowed on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of Samuel Roberts.

Near Easton, or to

Philemon B. Hopper,

in Centerville.

oct. 31

FOR SALE.

I will sell my FARM, near Centerville, Queen Anne's county.

Perhaps no property is more worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a handsome Farm, than this; as its situation, for health and pleasantness of prospect, is excelled by none in the surrounding country.

The soil is remarkably good, capable of the greatest improvement, and suited to clover and plaster, and is well known to produce excellent crops of wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c. and has and will command at this time, an annual rent of \$1000.

A further description of this property is considered unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, can view the same.

For terms apply to Wm. R. Stuart, residing upon the premises, or to the subscriber.

John Damos.

Kent county, sept. 19

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Fort, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, containing with the stone house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Chapman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for the purpose.

The above property will be sold immediately, or on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Edward Groomer, or Mr. William Groomer, at Queen's Fort, or to

James Cathlamet, jun.

Aug. 29

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber desires to purchase 5000 WOOL, of about a like price, with

in the market.

John L. Kerr.

Oct. 17.

FROM THE RICHMOND CHAMBERLAIN

Letter of Madame La Bedoyere to the King.

We have translated almost literally, for fear of impairing its affecting simplicity, the following letter, respecting which the Editor of the *Stellio American* observes:

"We have every reason to doubt the authenticity of this letter of Madame La Bedoyere. We have given in however, because it appears to us worthy of her, worthy of the subject, and worthy of the public eye. It is well known that this interesting lady died a victim to conjugal affection, a few days after the execution of her husband."

"SIRE,"

The most disconsolate of women not having been able to find mercy at the feet of your Majesty, for her unhappy husband, allow her to implore your clemency, but your justice, in claiming from you the earthly remains of that lamented victim.

"Placed between the grave which has opened itself for him and for me, and the throne of your Majesty, nature had left to me the choice of a culpable vengeance or an innocent death; but wishing to atone to his hallowed shade, and to your resentment, a spotless victim, I have resolved to hurry myself with him, rather than drag you along with me to the feet of the inexorable Judge of Kings."

"Every mother, Sire, every wife embraced with me the knees of your Majesty. My supplications, my sighs were re-echoed by them from one extremity of your Empire to the other, when the severity of an answer, which will reach the latest agony clutched with terror every tender and compassionate heart."

"Now, Sire—at this awful moment, when despair opens for me the gates of eternity, allow me to implore your Majesty to remove from you both my mother and my son, these only objects of my regrets on earth. Thus you may at the same time spare yourself many a remorseful pang—and prevent a crime which could be justified neither in the eyes of man, who has forsaken us, nor in those of God, who alone remains to us."

I leave you, Sire, a prey to unfaithful Allies, to prejudicial Ministers, to dangerous prejudices. Culpable names and the judgment of posterity respecting them will be inscribed at no distant day, on the tomb of your Majesty; whilst the tears of unfortunate mothers and wives will, perhaps, flow on the ashes of two victims of the terrible justice of Kings."

SALEM, Nov. 6.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Yesterday arrived here the brig, Mary and Eliza, Capt. Kennedy, in sixty days passage from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Shepherd of Philadelphia, and Mr. Perkins of Boston, came passengers in this vessel, and politely favored us with the following articles of intelligence.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres were to the 10th of May. A report of a fleet being out from that place was not correct; the Zephyr, Capt. Taylor, was the only one belonging to the government, bound to be at sea, and it was reported that he had captured, on the 21st of May, a very valuable Spanish ship, the *Montserat*, from the Havana bound to San Juan, with rum, &c.The *True Blood* frigate (formerly an American privateer) was fitting out at St. Salvador under the prior flag to cruise against the Spanish Royalists.

The Patriot army of Buenos Ayres, commanded by General Rondeau, had been successful against Genl. Pascuala, commanding Lima troops, and was in Bolivia.

The eastern side of the River Plata was under the authority of Genl. Arce, a popular leader of the Patriot.

The Spanish frigate *Emmerich*, from Cadix, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 10th of August, having on board the Spanish General Vigodette, on a mission to the Portuguese Court, the object of which was supposed to be a marriage between Don Carlos, brother to King Ferdinand, and the Princess of Brazil, to annul the expected arrival of that Prince on the 14th ship, which was to sail a few days after the frigate.

Important to Merchants.—Capt. Kennedy informs, that all vessels bound for the Brazil should be cleared for South America, otherwise (at Rio) they will have to pay a duty of five per centum on the whole of their cargoes.

He also writes that 10 cents a year is now none at market.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A valuable Lot containing about 100 acres of ground, more or less, fronting on Aurora street, on which are three small tenements, which rent for \$25 per annum each.

Also, A LOT containing about half an acre of ground, more or less, fronting on Aurora street, on which are three small tenements, which rent for \$

STATE OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated
Boston, Sept. 26, 1815.

I wrote you a few days ago, announcing my arrival here in 28 days. The markets continue very dull, there was a sudden rise in cotton a few days ago, the best Louisiana in the world, for 20¢, the best India, but it has fallen again, and we have now no price. The English have been buying up large quantities in the south of France, and it is reported to have been the government have made a treaty of commerce with England, in which the manufactured cottons of that country will be received here, and French silks admitted into England, our trade will suffer to this country as the English merchant will undersell the manufacturer of France, & thus that branch, which was becoming very flourishing here, will decay.

It is with great pain that I state to you how unpopular we are in this country with the royal party. We are looked upon as a nation of thieves, and it is dangerous for an American to be seen as such at the theatres, where the English sing "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia" are sung every evening with applause.

I enclose you a piece which appeared here the other day against us, and a copy of an answer said to have been written by our consul, Mr. Lee. One of our citizens, Mr. Sappontas, of Charleston, S. C. had a quarrel some days since at the theatre with a royalist, who called him out the next day. When he came on the ground, he found several people there with his antagonist, some of them were of the royal guard in uniform; they all fell on him with their sticks & swords, and cut and mauled him in a shocking manner. Mr. Sappontas is in bed with his wounds, and though our consul has applied to all the authorities, no justice can be obtained, and this assassin walks about the streets, and is complimented for killing a Jacobin American!

At the head of this faction opposed to the Americans, are several of the English and Irish houses of this city. The young men of which houses ran off to America in the time of Napoleon, to avoid the conscription, and were there treated with kindness, which they now repay by leading the royalists against us.

This party have threatened to pull down the arms over the door of our consul, and they have attempted by threats to force him to haul down the American flag and hoist the white one. Not succeeding in this, they endeavored to force him to hoist the white flag with the American cross, but he stood his ground, and kept up his own colors and arms, which, with the illumination of his house, he said was sufficient.

Many of the Americans are forced to serve in the national guard, and to do service in the palace. Your friend Mr. Andrews refused, and four soldiers were sent to arrest him, but he fled to the consul's house, who protected him and remonstrated against the violence of the measure with success.

True to England—à bas les Américains! is the cry to be heard every day here, but these things will change before long. It is impossible they should remain in this state. At Avignon, Marshal Brue has been assassinated by the people; he did not blow his own brains out as the Paris papers say. At Toulouse, the General Rame has been assassinated, for attempting to install the mayor named by the king, while the people wanted the mayor named by the Duke of Angoulême.

In the south, the protestants are attacked and assassinated. 400 protestant houses have been pillaged and hundreds of people murdered. The protestants of Bordeaux begin to tremble, & well they may after the horrible massacres of those their sect in the south. These are dreadful times. We are retrograding to the 13th century.

The Duke himself is not popular with the high-church royalists. They say he is a weak monarch, because he does not punish the chiefs of the revolution. The Duke of Angoulême is their idol. He is for exterminating all the conspirators of past times. The women of all classes are furious; they are raving mad—cursing about the streets crying and howling like hyenas. They are bitter against us. They prefer a British soldier to a French one; but had rather be carried by a monk or a priest than either, such is the effect of religion and political fanaticism.

The Allies, as they are called, are carrying France. The Prussians in Normandy, and Brittany; the English extend from Paris to the low countries; the Russians the departments on the Rhine; the Austrians, Lyons, Orléans, Marseilles, &c. The Spaniards are expected here at Toulouse and Bayonne; under the walls of the latter they have already arrived. The English only appear to conduct well, paying for all they take, and are accused of instigating the Prussians to all sorts of excesses, such as pillaging, destroying, and burning all the manufactures of France which come in their way.

Lyons, and indeed every where where the Austrian troops are, they and the people cry, *à bas les Autrichiens!* The department of the Gar has pointed the colored line. And of the dreadful state of France from these facts. There is a small party for Napoleon—a larger for Napoleon 20—none for the Emperor, and for the Duke of Angoulême. I should like to see a party for Napoleon 30.

The British faction are very active here to prejudice the minds of the people of France against us. Their emissaries are every where and very active. They talk loudly of attacking us again when the affairs of France are settled. It is a fact that ought to be known in the United States, that the royal family of France are not friendly to us, and are devoted to England.

P. S. We had a ship come here yesterday, Thesée, M. de la Roche, arrived opposite the town with the American flag at the main mast, and his private signal at the foremast.

His private signal happened to be no other than the tri-colored national flag of France reversed. The national guard said it was the national flag; about thirty of them went on board, insulted the crew, hauled the color down and tore it in pieces. The part of the town called the Chateaux, was in an uproar; the safety of the vessel was in danger; the authorities wrote to our consul, who explained the thing, but they were not satisfied. He wrote them again, stating to one of them, the commissary of marine, that some months ago, a vessel called the Niho, capt. Johnson, belonging to the same owners, arrived here and hoisted the same signal flag, and he begged the commissary to remember that he, the commissary, arrested capt. Johnson, and was about putting him in prison for insulting the nation and his imperial majesty, by hoisting the national color reversed. And he asked him why he did not arrest the captains of the Dutch ships in the harbor, who all wear the same flag.

This stopped the commissary a month, and tinned the laugh against him. How ridiculous these trifles make the trifling people appear. Thank God we have no such class in America as are called the *people* in France. A class but one remove above the brute creation, and who are worked upon and directed by the artful and designing. Even the merchants here are very ignorant of every thing out of their line. Let her chiefs govern us as they please, only give us trade, is their language.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

An election will be held on Monday next, the 30th inst. in the counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Jessamine, for a member of Congress to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Clay, in consequence of his appointment as Minister to Great Britain. From Mr. Clay's letter, published in this day's Gazette, our readers will perceive that he is still willing to serve his country in our public councils, and, doubtless, there will be no opposition to his election.

[Ken. Gazette.]
To the Electors of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the distinguished proof of your confidence, in designating me your representative in August, 1814. To be chosen the representative of a free people, under any circumstances, is an exalted honor; but to have been the favored object of your selection, when I was far from you, engaged in an important negotiation, in which you did not then know how I might acquit myself, is demonstration of regard which will never be effaced from my memory. Of the validity of the election, there could have been no doubt, since the office which I held under the U. States, did not render me ineligible. Nor would there now be any doubt of my right to a seat in the House of Representatives, in virtue of that election, if my office of minister had ceased, as you had reason to believe it would, prior to the fourth of March last. But I continued to act in that character as late as the 3d of July last, on which day I signed the Commercial Convention, between America & Great Britain. This fact, I thought it my duty to communicate to His Excellency the Governor, the first article of the Constitution of the United States having provided that no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house, during their continuance in office. If, under the election of August, 1814, my term as a member of the house of representatives commenced on the 4th of March last, it was at least questionable, whether the seat was not vacated by my continuance in an incompatible office, after that day. The Governor, giving doubtless due weight to a consideration of the inconvenience to which the district might be exposed by an interpretation of the constitution which would leave you unrepresented, in the most interesting period of the session, has issued a writ of election. This power he has I presume, exercised under another provision of the same article of the constitution, which declares, that "when vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies." I have no other regret, on account of the course which the Governor has deemed it his duty to pursue, other than that which arises from the trouble to which you are subject by a new election. If, in the tender I now make of my services, I should be honored with your choice, the validity of my election will be placed beyond doubt, by either the first or second expression of your will. Should you think proper to designate a different person, I shall acquiesce in your decision, believing that you may be more fully served, more zealously, I am persuaded you cannot be by any other man.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES CLAY.
20th October, 1815.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Ga.) Oct. 27. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

Col. McDonald, commanding at Fort Decatur in the Creek Nation, writes to Gen. Gaines on the 26th inst. as follows: "It is ascertained that the Indians below the line in conjunction with the War party which includes the Seminoles, are hostile; and will unquestionably give us battle at or near Chautauque river. There are various reports as to the strength of these Indians—from 300 to 2000. All agree that war is inevitable. The Peace Party (as they are termed) are determined to render us no assistance, and complain that the Government has done them injustice in withholding a part of the Treaty. The fact is, they want some grounds on which they may have room to quibble, to take up the War Club, one town having said they will render indirectly all the service they can to the war party."

In consequence of the above information, Gen. Gaines has requested our Executive to call out forthwith for the defence of the frontiers of this State, the 2000 militia that were directed to be held in readiness by a late requisition. Orders for their rendezvous at Fort Hawkins will be issued as soon as the troops are organized, the Governor, notwithstanding his bad health having reached town on Sunday evening. If any thing were wanting to prove the inefficiency of our militia system, the present state of things is surely sufficient. At a moment when our State is menaced with invasion by a horde of savages—when the conflagration of our dwellings, or the still more fatal effects of the bloody scalping knife and murderous tomahawk, will probably be the first signal of attack, our citizens, instead of marching straight forward to the combat, are engaged, and probably will be for many days, in electing officers to command the companies that are to be put into service. The dispatch is all important, we learn that, returns from but three out of sixteen counties have been received at the Executive office. It is confidently hoped no more time will be lost. An hours delay may be productive of great mischief.

General Gaines observes in a letter to the Governor, that the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry has been ordered on from Charleston, and will probably be at Fort Hawkins by the last of this month. Eight hundred regulars are already in the Creek Nation. It is understood that the militia from this State will be commanded by Brig. General John Scott, of this county—the united force, amounting to nearly four thousand troops, by Gen. Gaines in person.

Extract of a letter from an American officer, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"Detroit, October 18
"There was a trial here last week, which in its effect is of national consequence. A lieutenant in the British navy undertook to take some deserters on our side, with a party of armed men, some of whom he landed, and caught one of his deserters. Some of our citizens assembled, surprised the sentry, and finally obliged the officer to go to Detroit, where he was compelled to give bail for his appearance. He was tried, according to law, by a jury of six foreigners and six citizens, who brot in a verdict that the officer had not taken the deserter by force; that he had told him only to go into the boat, and the fellow went. From the positive evidence I heard, and from an after conversation with the judge, I think there could be no reason in the world to have acquitted him of that charge. They, however, brot him in guilty of a riot, and he was fined by the Court 4 or \$300. Chief Justice Woodward, who gave the sentence, said that this punishment was the sentence of the other two judges; that he differed from it, and that the lieutenant ought to be also pilloried and imprisoned."

As circumstances occurring here, are reported to the U. States merely by letter, and often misrepresented, it may be well to inform you, that one of our soldiers shot and killed an Indian last week, for impudently levelling a rifle at a party of our soldiers. The circumstance has made some noise here, as the Indian was under the protection and charge of His Britannic Majesty. The British have brought in a coroner's verdict of murder; and some letters have passed between the British Col. James and Governor Cass. Our Governor has been pretty severe with his pen, and treated the "Balwark" rather roughly. The affair, however, is dying away.

October 20.
"The British civil authority have offered a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension of the soldier who killed the Indian. This will inevitably settle the Indians on the hunt for him. But to prevent any ill consequences, the General will send to Colonel James a very spirited remonstrance, and threats of retaliation."

In the above letter, a good deal of animosity is said to exist between the citizens of Michigan and the Canadians; but the military on both sides treat each other with great civility.
It is reported that the object of the Duke of Bourbon's visit to this country was to endeavor to obtain from our Government better terms for France than the Allies appear inclined to grant. This further said, that upon the success or failure of this mission, it entirely depends whether Louis XVIII. will remain the American ally, or abandon France to the Jacobins to fight out their own battle with the Allied Powers.

The result of this application of course unknown, but several circumstances give weight to the opinion that the matter has not been favorable to the claims of the Bourbon Ambassador. The consequence must in this case be to place the King of France in a dilemma, out of which there is no other way but to abdicate, or entirely change his Counsellors and the political system upon which they have acted.
London Paper.

The following account of an important discovery, copied from the Phoenix, published at Birmingham, in the county of Broome, N. Y.

A number of years ago, a bed of marble was discovered about 7 miles from this village, and one mile from the Chenango River, in the bottom of a pond. The properties of the substance were for some time unknown; but from its whiteness, it was, by the people in the neighborhood, supposed to be chalk; and the pond known by the name of the "chalk pond." An experiment upon this marble has recently been made by J. Doubleday, and Thomas G. Waterman, Esquires, the result of which is, that it is of a very superior quality, can be manufactured from it with very little expence. The clay is raised, moulded and burnt, in the same manner as bricks are manufactured, which completes the process. The time thus prepared, slacks with astonishing ease and rapidly, forming an impalpable powder, of nearly three times its original bulk, as white as snow. It has been used by competent judges, & pronounced equal, if not superior, to Providence stone lime.

This discovery is of the more importance to the growing population of this village and its vicinity, as all the lime hitherto used for building, has been brot from fifty to a hundred miles by land, at an enormous expence. The gentlemen above named, have secured the exclusive privilege to the pond for seven years, and are making preparations to carry on the business upon an extensive scale. It is presumed that the quantity of marble, if not inexhaustible, is at least sufficient to supply the country with lime, for many miles round, for a century to come. We congratulate the public on the certain prospect of an important article, and the gentlemen, who have perfected the experiment, on the certainty of a handsome remuneration for the spirit of enterprise which has prompted them to the undertaking.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"LE VILANTON," OR, "THE GREAT LORD."

The above are two names by which the French and English generally distinguished the commander called Wellington. That the letter is a most complex title, or, as the Connecticut psalm-singers would say, a most blasphemous one, few, I believe, will deny. As however, the origin, and consequently the meaning of the former, is not perhaps so generally known, I will here, relate the reality from which it arose. Wellington, resembling a great man in any one of his qualifications, mental or personal, was determined to do so at least in the cut of his coat; and having observed, at the Peace of Amiens, that Napoleon generally [at appropriate times however] wore a surcoat, Wellington immediately adopted that dress, changing the color—mounting the Royal Blue—not the Republican Grey. This change of dress had many recommendations to a person of a slovenly disposition. Hence it has since been his usual costume and especially, while Ambassador lately at the most polished court of France—for such it was even under Louis the 18th. On one occasion during his embassy, being engaged to meet a party of the great marshals of France at the house of the Marshal Duke of Tarentum, he forgot, or pretended to forget, the hour of dinner, until immediately at the moment itself, when passing by the house of the marshal, where he had been for some time expected, he alighted from his horse to make some apologies to the duke of Tarentum, who coming to meet him at the gate of his hotel, would of course receive no excuses, and with true French politeness ushered his guest, slowly as he was into the company of the greatest heroes of France, and consequently of all Europe. The dress of this English commander did not, of course, escape observation and subsequent remark. The French marshals perhaps gave Wellington credit for the excuse he pretended. The wits of Paris however did not let the opportunity pass—a caricature was accordingly a short time after published, representing Wellington in his vulgar dress, sitting at the table of the Duke of Tarentum, with the words "Le Vilanton" written underneath. Your readers well know that this means literally "the blackguard ton"—and candor must admit, that Mr. Wellington's dress, on such an occasion, was much more resembling the cut of a stable-yard than that of a drawing-room. Hence has arisen this new title of Wellington's, and not, as the ignorant scribblers of the London papers would make us believe, from any reflection on the French feel at Wellington's pretended victories.

VERITAS.
November 4.
LATEST FROM OUR MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.
Capt. Davis, of the brig *Cerberus*, which arrived at Boston on Thursday last, in a day's time from Malaga, informs, that the American consul at that port had received a letter from Commodore Boscawen, mentioning that com. Boscawen had been at Malaga about the 12th of

October, and himself about the 20th, and that his expectations would then immediately sail for the U. States. The ships *Boscawen* & *Saracen* were left at Malaga. The *Boscawen* was bound to Tripoli, and the *Saracen* was undergoing repairs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship *Manlius*, Captain Yeager, arrived at this port in 43 days from Bordeaux, verbal intelligence from that place to the 22d of September has been received. We are also indebted to the politeness of a gentleman who came out in the *Manlius*, for a file of Paris papers to the 19th of Sept. and Bordeaux papers to the 23d. They contain very little intelligence of importance; were the French press as free as it has occasionally been, it could not fail to furnish us with many interesting details in the present awful situation of the French nation. Some translations are given.

The treaty heretofore reported, between France and the allies, the not published in the French journals, had no doubt been ratified.

We do not find a word in our papers in relation to the celebrated *Etoiler*.

The *Journal de Paris*, of Sept. 12, mentions that Gen. Ney was permitted to walk in the courtyard of the Conciergerie, every morning & evening; while the other prisoners are confined in their rooms. The trial of the Marshal had not been concluded. The general opinion at Bordeaux, was, that he would be condemned and executed.

Marshal Massena was President of the Court appointed to try Ney, in place of Marshal Moscatelli, who was in prison for refusing to sit.

Cherbourg still held out in defiance of the Bonaparte flag. Bonaparte has still a great many adherents. 130,000 Austrians and Prussians would remain in France to keep the people in order, and to compel them to pay the great sum that had been levied upon them. In Bordeaux all was tranquil, but there was much *fearful blood* all over the country. Americans had become quite unpopular in France, and were not permitted to wear the American Eagle. The Bourbons are all under the influence of Britain.

Altho' troops to the number of 30,000 invested Cherbourg, it was believed they would be withdrawn, as the post is so strong that it would cause too much bloodshed to subvert it.

The Prussians under Blucher, received generally in France, the credit of the famous victory at Waterloo.

The allied troops were about to withdraw from France, except such as are to continue according to the stipulations of the treaty. The Russian troops had taken up the line of march. Great parade had been exhibited in reviews of the allied troops, preliminary to their evacuation of the country.

The *Journal de Paris*, of the 15th of September, mentions the following circumstance:—A crowd of people collected near a Paris store to look at some English figured handkerchiefs, representing the burning of Moscow, and the English lancers overthrowing the French horse. The *Journal*, on this, remarks, that the first feeling of a Frenchman should be for his country; that the English would not exhibit any thing in London disgraceful to their country; and admonishes the Parisian store-keepers to imitate the English in their patriotism.

The communication between Caen & Cherbourg was cut off.

TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

Yesterday Prince Talleyrand and the Minister of Justice were occupied in presence of the King from two until four o'clock.

The adventurer who sought to pass himself for Napoleon, and whose name is *Napier*, has been arrested, and is in the prison of Vincennes, on the frontier towards Savoy.

The siege of Longwy is carried on with vigor, although that place appears determined to hold out to the last extremity.

The allies have abandoned the siege of Charlemont, a fortress difficult to take, but carry on with more energy that of Montmedy, which has only a garrison of 600 regulars and 200 national guards.

The siege of the Fort of Salm is persevered in—the cannon are heard at Doss. Preparations are making to undertake the siege of Neumagen.

Murat is allowed to reside as a private individual in the Austrian territories, under certain conditions.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia and King of Poland, has appointed the Prince Anthony Sulikowski, Lieutenant general and deputy of the Polish army, his aide-de-camp general. It is thus this magnanimous sovereign rewards merit, and attracts to the same time, by his kindness and liberality, the affection of the brave Poles.

The officer who blew his brains out yesterday morning, under the Royal Bridge, is named Chateaux. He was quartermaster of gen. d'Armetie and came on a mission from the army of the Loire.

It is asserted that the old King of Spain, Charles 4th, and his queen, had accepted the offer of the King of the two Sicilies, of an exiled palace at Caserta, near Naples, as a future residence.

Paris, Sept. 16.
Ever since the turning in the Palais Royal the Garden has been shut at 3 o'clock every evening.

And we further resolve, that every expression we formerly entertained in favor of the British nation, as magnanimous, pious, liberal, honorable or brave, is utterly extinguished by the recent and sys-

SCHOOL BOOKS
For sale at the Star office.

The subscriber has just received, and offers for
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Suffering and Curative Cloths, Cambric,
Blankets, Flannels, Carls, &c. &c.
Together with a variety of other Goods
all at the season
All of which he will sell low for Cash,
or on good Requisites.

Robert Spence

Nov. 14. 3

William Bell, V. City

John L. Bozman.

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRATION.

What is the true cause of the emigration from the Northern to the Southern and Western States?

This undoubtedly is a very important question, and could the real cause be developed, a remedy applied. Now England is not rescued from the description with which she is threatened.

We are about to consider this question in its broadest extent, but only as it affects the commercial part of this section of the country.

Most people are conversant with the opinion that emigration must proceed from an overflowing population, or the slaves of the wealth. For a time, indeed, it would appear that this part of the union could afford to absorb the emigrants, but the circumstances are such that this is not the case. Indeed, we are of the opinion that the wide-spread spirit of emigration to the Southern and Western States, which has been pressing so rapidly for a few years past, and particularly since the war, proceeds from an ordinary cause.

We are fast losing our most valuable population, the young, enterprising, and industrious. The knowledge of this fact should arouse the attention of every man who has influence to subvert a superstition. Without doubt, the cause in part may be traced to a spirit of enterprise, to the sentiments of youth, but not to an excess of population. While there is with earnestness, what is it that tends to excite the spirit of emigration to such a degree, as has been witnessed of late among commercial and some men? Can it be traced to the desire of seeking a better life in the West, or to the desire of escaping the evils of the East?

Do not the difficulties attending trade here, embittered, commercially speaking, all these things?

What young man is secure from ruinous bankruptcy who places reliance on a capital loaned of banks regulated by the rules of some of the banks in Boston?

What greater affliction would any man wish to suffer than to be told that to be successful is against the odds of banking? Thus is the road of success held over the "middle interest."

What greater annoyance, we emphatically ask, can there arise to the honest trader, when he has been refused the money for a good substantial note at bank, than to be told after the hour of closing, with the professions of some directors, that the money may be had on the same paper, at the enormous usury of one or one and a half per cent. per month?

Where is the humble slave who will not with a loud voice denounce all these evils as great iniquities?

The marked preference given to notes of business, over those of accommodation, presented by the new beginner, may with justice be classed among the evils and annoyances of banking. Because by discounting the former, it operates to double the facilities of the capitalist, while those without a capital are continually kept under.

This system, which perhaps is the least objectionable, is pursued by some banks, while other banks, with shrewd cunning, either refrain from loaning their money at certain periods, or if already loaned, suddenly stop renewals and discounts, whereby certain men obtain the power to add a further addition to their princely revenues. Any man acquainted with business in the town of Boston, will know very well where & how these remarks will apply!

We are not disposed to deceive or deprecate; nor are we laboring to undermine the well-established charitable character of many of our wealthy citizens. When public calamity has offered opportunity, no other set of rich men are more liberal. But at the same time, with equal justice it may be observed, the same liberality & desire to relieve the unfortunate, excited by the same cause, may be seen descending in due proportion of wealth, even to the very ranks of poverty.

It is not, in short, the subject of charity, which we are discussing; but rather the selfish character (religion out of the question) of the wealthy, the deleterious system of banking, and their sad effects on the portion of the country.

How long has the fact been established, that enterprising young men from the N. England States, with little or no capital or patronage derived from their native place, when engaged in business in Southern cities, are fostered & encouraged by the most engaging and magnificent conduct of the rich and influential merchants there?

What a contrast is called up in the mind of the young merchant at the North, when this intelligence is imparted to him? Can it then appear strange that similar efforts are made by our young men to escape from the commercial iniquities of oppression, usury, and incontinence, with which they are continually threatened or compassed?

Remember, cured the religious evils of the parents, and a revolution cured the political evils of the colonists. And will there be no remedy for the commercial evils of their descendants?

How honorable a man can it appear when we see the many who arrange to leave, and to go, in gratitude to heaven, to see or to encourage the efforts of the prudent and enterprising

whom he observes honestly endeavoring to set the part of a good citizen. On the other hand, how derogatory to humanity, how degrading to the soul, how subversive of the best affections, how selfish, how inhuman, it appears, when conduct the reverse is witnessed. How deplorable when such conduct is predominant, as to give a character, a name to a city, or state.

A record of these things is not made for the gratification of a censorious temper; but rather from a real regard to the place; to the spot which gave us birth; and from an ardent desire to see the scene changed; which we feel persuaded will be, when our most opulent and influential citizens merchants are made sensible of the sad delusions which plunge them to the ruin of the true interests of their own part of the country.

The native luxuries of the Western States, together with the facilities for prosecuting trade in Southern cities, opposed to the natural sterility of New England, and the enormous difficulty of transacting business here, operate most powerfully to strip the water of its political and commercial importance, while that of the former is ever increasing in an augmented ratio.

Any person desirous of being convinced of the truth of the above observations, can be fully satisfied on a reference to the census of the various States and cities of the Union, as taken at different periods since the revolution; as population is considered a sure test by which to judge the prosperity and happiness of a country.

Awake then, ye usurers and bankers of the North, ye misers and misanthropes, and be actuated by wise & patriotic motives. Endeavor to stem the torrens of desertion and destruction, which threatens to ruin your section of the country; come at once to the right about. Think ye that the history of a nation of sharpers and shufflers will delight your posterity? Cast off your miserable selfishness and injustice. This is naturally a commercial country; therefore, nourish, assist, and encourage talents, prudence, and enterprising activity, wherever found. Let not the action wither for want of due support from the trunk. No! but as citizens, freely loan your money at legal interest; as bank directors, discount the notes of the young & prudent, who want and require the assistance of a borrowed capital, in preference to the notes of the wealthy speculator or merchant. Claim at all times good security; for we ask you not to enrich knaves, or furnish funds for dashing desperadoes.

We confidently think there will then be a stop put to the desertion which our cities are feeling, from the emigration of young merchants and traders. Had our subject needed anecdote to render it more interesting, we might have added many of certain bank directors, which (as Paine once remarked), will not tell well in history.

NEW ENGLAND.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Abingdon, Oct. 25th.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Andrew Jackson and his aid Major Reid, with their families, arrived at this place, on their way to the Seat of Government. The citizens of Abingdon had received information the previous evening, that on the next day the General and his suit would be in town. On the succeeding morning a party of gentlemen on horseback, started to meet him. Capt. Dixon's elegant company of riflemen, was also paraded and marched one mile from town to await his approach. The party on horseback met him about 4 miles from town and gave him a hearty salutation, which the General reciprocated with great cordiality. Within two miles of Abingdon, at the house of Mr. Mitchell, an Assembly of Ladies had collected to welcome him. When the General approached, they waved their handkerchiefs in token of their respect for him. He returned the compliment by a low bow, and proceeded. As soon as he approached Captain Dixon's company, it was formed in open ranks on opposite sides of the road. They saluted him as he passed, then were formed in marching order, and accompanied him to town. On his arrival, the streets were crowded with anxious spectators, all waiting impatiently to behold the great Hero of the West, who had done so much for the honor and glory of his country. After the General was accompanied to his lodging in the Bell Tavern, Capt. Dixon's company was formed in front of it and after firing several rounds, was dismissed. In a short time, Messrs. Campbell and Preston, in behalf of the citizens of Abingdon presented General Jackson the following address:

Abingdon, Oct. 25.

SIR, The citizens of Abingdon participating in the general sentiments of affection and gratitude manifested by your country for your distinguished services during the late war, are proud of the opportunity to express their respect for you and their admiration of your achievements. They request, therefore, that you will honor them with your company at dinner to-morrow at Mr. Bradley's tavern in Abingdon at 5 o'clock.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

WM. C. PRESTON.

To which General Jackson made the following reply:

Abingdon, Oct. 25.

GENTLEMEN, I thank you for your kind remembrance expressed in the note just deliv-

ered to me. I will remain and dine with you to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

On the next day an elegant dinner was prepared at the Bell Tavern. Gen. Peter Johnston presided, and Mr. Andrew Russell officiated as vice-president. After dinner, the following toasts were drunk.

TOASTS.

1. George Washington—He left the world an immortal example of true glory.

2. The Republic of the U. States—The last and only free government on earth.

3. The President of the U. States—The storm which beat upon him has been quelled; may the sun-shine of happiness be upon the evening of his days.

4. James Monroe—The soldier of approved courage—the statesman of consummate wisdom—the patriot of exalted virtue.

5. The 8th of January, 1815—It will be a beacon of eternal duration to illuminate the path of glory.

6. The people of Tennessee—They obtained a splendid name for the imitation of posterity.

7. The navy of the United States—The eagle though undisciplined, expelled the spoiler from its aerial; when time shall have matured its power, the fast-anchored isle will tremble beneath the vigor of its wing and the terror of its talons.

8. The Victory of Lake Erie—However much it may have been surpassed in magnitude, it never was in splendor.

9. National Honor—It embellishes while it protects—the feather which adorns the noble bird supports him in his flight—strip him of his plumage and you fix him to the earth.

10. The Peace—Phoenix-like it has sprung from the flames of war regenerated and purified.

11. Our late Commissioners at Ghent—Patient and persevering, temperate and firm, no errors escaped their vigilance, no calumnies provoked their passions.

12. The memories of Pike and Covington—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest, With all their country's honor blest."

13. The memory of Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship."

14. The people of New Orleans—They unite the Athenian polish with the Spartan valor.

The General having retired:

15. Our distinguished guest Major Gen. Jackson—He unites the endearments of the hero with the virtues of the patriot.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—Benjamin Franklin—He snatched the lightning from Heaven and the sceptre from tyrants.

By the Vice-President—The United States.

By General Jackson—The Governor of Kentucky.

By General Preston—General Armstrong—in obscurity.

By Major Sheffield—Union—The best and last hope of your country.

By Mr. Sharp of Congress—The Commonwealth of Virginia—Not inferior to any of her sister states in patriotism.

By Mr. White—General Carroll.

By Mr. George Mason—General Scott—May the rising generations recollect his deeds.

That taught by great examples all may try

Like him to vanquish or like Pike to die.

By Colonel Campbell—General Coffee—his name will be recorded among the most gallant defenders of his country.

By Captain Craig—A safe return to our Navy.

By Mr. William C. Preston—The memory of those who fell at Plattsburg and New Orleans—they look proudly to Heaven from the death bed of fame.

By Mr. John Campbell—Major John Reid, aid to General Jackson—he participated in the toil and peril of those achievements which have given such lustre to his country—may he be rewarded by her gratitude.

The evening was closed by an elegant ball at the Bell Tavern, at which a numerous and brilliant assembly of Ladies attended. The appearance of the General, with the recollection of his great deeds inspired every one with more than usual animation. His graceful manners and elegant person united to the unaffected cordiality with which he met all who approached him, was the subject of universal admiration. It may be truly said of him, that in "peace he is the gate of spring—in war the mountain storm."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No satisfactory information has been received since our last, respecting the temper and disposition of the neighboring Indians. Those who have been heretofore friendly, are averse to parting with the lands ceded by Jackson's treaty; but it is believed they have suffered too much from the late war, to put at hazard their present tranquillity by provoking a rupture with the U. S. It is most likely they will stand aloof, and neither aid nor oppose the running of the line, which has been recommended by the Commissioners. Col. Hawkins having so far recovered his health that he can attend to business. No forcible opposition has yet been made by the Indians, and as the re-negade British fort on the Appalachicola has been recently broken up by the Spaniards, who are said to be endeavoring to do away the hostile spirit which had been infused into these savages by our late enemy, there will probably be no trouble in any way, we do not think much danger is to be apprehended. The reports attending the Commissioners are in high spirits, and apparently generous to the Indians, and it is likely that they will have to encounter.

Georgia Journal.

YESTERDAY, in consequence of an invitation from the Reverend the President, Major General Brown visited the University at Cambridge. He was received at the University Hall by the President, professors, and other officers of the university, and after viewing the library, philosophical apparatus, and the curiosities of the College, the Harvard Military Corps, composed of students from the two upper classes, escorted the General and suit from the College square to the house of the President, where the military company, after firing a salute, performed several evolutions, greatly to the satisfaction of the General and the other military gentlemen who expressed great pleasure at the soldierly appearance of the University who though ex-

empt from military duty, have thought proper to devote these hours to military exercise, which in years past were spent in amusements of less importance. Among the officers who accompanied General Brown, we recognized our old favorite Capt. Holt, of the navy, who, like the hero of Niagara, has intrusted the brow of America with the laurel of fame. The disposition in the gentlemen of the College to pay these marks of high respect to great and extraordinary merit, is a pleasing proof of their discernment and patriotism. Boston Patriot.

On Friday evening last, Major General Ripley attended the Theatre for the first time since his return to this place. He came unexpectedly, but the moment he was recognized in the box, the house resounded with a right hearty welcome of three times three!

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

We suppose that it never entered the heads of certain British importers of English cloths in and about Philadelphia, and elsewhere, that it could ever happen in the course of trade, or in the nature of things, that the people of the west would raise wool and manufacture superfine cloths of such quality and texture, and in such quantities as to be able to send them to Philadelphia, and undersell the British imported cloths, and even lower than those manufactured in the best factories in the New England States. We therefore, notify the British traders in Philadelphia, that they may expect, some time in December or January next, to see some fine and superfine cloths (manufactured at the woolen factory in Steubenville) for sale in Philadelphia about that time—and thus we say will be a "new thing under the sun."

We have seen very superior cloths of half blood wool, which we understand will be sold at the factory by the piece at 6 dollars per yard. The superintendent of this factory, Mr. C. H. Orth, is a gentleman whose reputation stands very high as a chemist; he is known to have great practical knowledge in the science of manufactures—and from some new economic ingenious inventions in machinery for shearing the cloth, with a very small portion of the steam power, he has also shewn a very singular mechanical genius.

Mr. Orth obtained his knowledge of dying and of the manufacture of cloth in all its branches, in French Flanders, and when it is considered how high the reputation of the French chemists has stood from a very early period, particularly in the art of dying, over all Europe, as superior to England or any other nation whatever, we may reasonably suppose this manufacture conducted by Mr. Orth, with so much skill in his profession, bids fair to rival, if not to excel, any other establishment of the kind in America. We see no reason whatever, why the manufacture of fine and superfine cloth should not become a complete monopoly in the western country, and even supply the southern, middle, and particularly the eastern states with their cloth!—The British writers say they have in England 23 millions of sheep of the mixed and native breed, and they are now short in the article of wool. The New England states have but very few sheep, and their soil is entirely barren in comparison to ours—while they feed in New England, but 4 sheep to the acre, we can feed 10 sheep to the acre, and we can feed in the western country 30 millions of sheep, or 300 millions if necessary, & raise any quantity of wool we want. We have coals plenty and cheap to work the steam and keep our machinery in motion—and with the present reduction of labor in our manufactures, we can meet at market British, French, Spanish, or New England cloths—and undersell them—and remember this and bear it in mind, that one yard of superfine cloth will not weigh one lb.—and the carriage of fine cloth from Steubenville to Philadelphia will not exceed 5 cents per yard, notwithstanding that our importers of cloths from Philadelphia make us pay 12 dollars per yard for cloths that cost them but 10 dollars.

The Steubenville factory is calculated when all the machinery and looms are in motion to produce upwards of 50 yards of fine cloth per day—or 1300 yards per month.

Western Herald.

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Georgia Journal.

YESTERDAY, in consequence of an invitation from the Reverend the President, Major General Brown visited the University at Cambridge. He was received at the University Hall by the President, professors, and other officers of the university, and after viewing the library, philosophical apparatus, and the curiosities of the College, the Harvard Military Corps, composed of students from the two upper classes, escorted the General and suit from the College square to the house of the President, where the military company, after firing a salute, performed several evolutions, greatly to the satisfaction of the General and the other military gentlemen who expressed great pleasure at the soldierly appearance of the University who though ex-

empt from military duty, have thought proper to devote these hours to military exercise, which in years past were spent in amusements of less importance. Among the officers who accompanied General Brown, we recognized our old favorite Capt. Holt, of the navy, who, like the hero of Niagara, has intrusted the brow of America with the laurel of fame. The disposition in the gentlemen of the College to pay these marks of high respect to great and extraordinary merit, is a pleasing proof of their discernment and patriotism. Boston Patriot.

On Friday evening last, Major General Ripley attended the Theatre for the first time since his return to this place. He came unexpectedly, but the moment he was recognized in the box, the house resounded with a right hearty welcome of three times three!

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

We suppose that it never entered the heads of certain British importers of English cloths in and about Philadelphia, and elsewhere, that it could ever happen in the course of trade, or in the nature of things, that the people of the west would raise wool and manufacture superfine cloths of such quality and texture, and in such quantities as to be able to send them to Philadelphia, and undersell the British imported cloths, and even lower than those manufactured in the best factories in the New England States. We therefore, notify the British traders in Philadelphia, that they may expect, some time in December or January next, to see some fine and superfine cloths (manufactured at the woolen factory in Steubenville) for sale in Philadelphia about that time—and thus we say will be a "new thing under the sun."

We have seen very superior cloths of half blood wool, which we understand will be sold at the factory by the piece at 6 dollars per yard. The superintendent of this factory, Mr. C. H. Orth, is a gentleman whose reputation stands very high as a chemist; he is known to have great practical knowledge in the science of manufactures—and from some new economic ingenious inventions in machinery for shearing the cloth, with a very small portion of the steam power, he has also shewn a very singular mechanical genius.

Mr. Orth obtained his knowledge of dying and of the manufacture of cloth in all its branches, in French Flanders, and when it is considered how high the reputation of the French chemists has stood from a very early period, particularly in the art of dying, over all Europe, as superior to England or any other nation whatever, we may reasonably suppose this manufacture conducted by Mr. Orth, with so much skill in his profession, bids fair to rival, if not to excel, any other establishment of the kind in America. We see no reason whatever, why the manufacture of fine and superfine cloth should not become a complete monopoly in the western country, and even supply the southern, middle, and particularly the eastern states with their cloth!—The British writers say they have in England 23 millions of sheep of the mixed and native breed, and they are now short in the article of wool. The New England states have but very few sheep, and their soil is entirely barren in comparison to ours—while they feed in New England, but 4 sheep to the acre, we can feed 10 sheep to the acre, and we can feed in the western country 30 millions of sheep, or 300 millions if necessary, & raise any quantity of wool we want. We have coals plenty and cheap to work the steam and keep our machinery in motion—and with the present reduction of labor in our manufactures, we can meet at market British, French, Spanish, or New England cloths—and undersell them—and remember this and bear it in mind, that one yard of superfine cloth will not weigh one lb.—and the carriage of fine cloth from Steubenville to Philadelphia will not exceed 5 cents per yard, notwithstanding that our importers of cloths from Philadelphia make us pay 12 dollars per yard for cloths that cost them but 10 dollars.

The Steubenville factory is calculated when all the machinery and looms are in motion to produce upwards of 50 yards of fine cloth per day—or 1300 yards per month.

Western Herald.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Dr. Carr, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP GUERRIERE,

Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

Two prizes, which had been taken by the American privateer, and sent into this port, were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The Consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceded to, and the money, amounting to forty six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the Consul, Mr. Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbor, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon B. W. Crowninshield, Sec'y of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Dr. Carr, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP GUERRIERE,

Messina, August 31st, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival at that place, I received from our Consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the Governor of the City of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of \$25,000, has been paid into the hands of the Consul, who is Agent for the Privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of the negotiations with the States of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there has appeared a disposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the Squadron to Carthage, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

Extract of a letter from Com. Brown, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE,

Off Bay of Tunis, Sept. 6th, 1815.

"I had the honor of making communications to you from Carthage on the 10th ultimo, from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa, and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned that a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of that place, and our Consul, residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force of there, presuming it would have some weight in preserving the Peace which had just been made; for the only mode of convincing these people is by ocular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli, I learned that Commodore Decatur had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our Consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our Naval Force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw for preserving the Peace with us."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
JOURNAL OF EVENTS IN PARIS.

[Continued.]
Paris, July.

The loose sheets which I dispatched last July, brought you along with the recent events of a long period. But we proceed. The abdication of Louis has been every day more and more complete. Down the town capitulates, and the marshals and generals of the Empire hasten to announce their submission. The army, every where, and the people in many of the provinces, would oppose their further degradation; even the "villains" have proposed to join their fellow citizens in considering as a common cause the integrity and independence of their country. But this spirit is effectually checked by a pusillanimous king, a cowardly nobility, and a pitiful set of fellows with tricks about their necks, and little pieces of blood and powder in their button-holes. "Would you believe it?" says a European great man as he stands of a good way, as an Indian is of a blue beard, or an inhabitant of Madison Island, of a white tooth. "And on whom are those marks of favor bestowed?" Why on those, as in London, who show the greatest deference and suppleness in creeping under or jumping over a stick. Alexander and Frederick passed through the streets in which I reside, a few minutes since. I saw their Majesties. They rode white horses, & Alexander wore a white and Frederick a blue coat. I believe I could find nothing else worth mentioning. I suspect Bonaparte very properly estimated the character of the first, when he said by way of compliment in his presence and loud enough to be heard, that he was "the handsomest man in Europe." The idea of our having friends among the monarchs of the world is dangerous and absurd. They are bound together in the strongest alliance; a most perfect understanding exists among them, and a firm determination to eradicate all principles which may militate against their hereditary claims to govern mankind. May we not endeavor to restore America to George the Third? It is as much his patrimony, as France is that of Louis the Sixteenth. The Guelphs too have not been out of possession more than eight or ten years longer than the Capets. If the doctrine is true that hereditary sovereignty is alone legitimate, are not the people (the Sovereigns of the United States) usurpers? Let us then be cautious, keep ourselves quiet and husband our resources. The royalists here hate us most cordially; they view our Revolution as having caused their own, and they indulge in many ominous predictions of the fate which awaits us. The Government of America is the only remaining head of the Hydra, and that ought to be taken off. Even the short, but eventful time that I have been in Paris, the change that has occurred in regard to us is very observable. A few weeks ago the Monitor gave our country precedence under the head of foreign news. Now we are entirely pretermitted or introduced in the shape of a column quoted from some story paper, stating our loss in the late war, at 30,000 men, our expenses at \$100,000,000, and our disgrace as consummated by a treaty of peace; but really under existing circumstances we cannot expect, nor ought we to wish for their respect. The newspapers, Paris and the Government, exhibit one mass of meanness and sycophancy. What can be hoped for, when in one and the same journal, you read statements very much softened, however, of foreign soldiers riding like madmen through the streets, stabbing with their lances whomever they meet, men, women or children, and close by its side the thanks of the phantom king to Wellington and his officers for their humanity and generosity? "It is a father (he says) who renders thanks in the name of his children." He always calls the Emperor his children. On his arrival at the Tuilleries, he requested to be lifted up to the balcony, this was done amidst acclamations of *Vive le Roi!* He commanded, having obtained alliance, pronounced the following animated and eloquent address: *Donnez-moi, citoyens, l'empereur.* The orator was encircled on all sides, a frenzy in his glee he never enjoyed such triumphant feelings. He waved his flag and retired.

How extraordinary are the events which have witnessed within a few weeks. One victory embrace in to short a period, changes & revolutions so wonderful. I have seen Napoleon on the throne, surrounded by a blaze of diadems and pomp, & the next moment an insulated individual, shunned by his fellow men, or pursued by them, thirsting for his blood. Then succeeded the ephemeral and nominal reign of his son. Next, the red authority of the representatives of the people, and last, and least of all phantasmagoria, or speaking automaton, got up by a company of noisy strollers and exhibiting under their management at the palace of the Tuilleries. Bonaparte were really a great man. From his return from Elba, he had a cotton his purple, and his fathers and brothers had adhered to his plain cocked hat and riding coat; had despised the trappings which attract the vulgar great, from the Court of Kings down to the autocrat of all the Russias. He had desired him of General of the French armies, devoted to the liberties of his fellow citizens, and independence of France; then would have been raised that man which in the early stage of the revolution, he had been raised to this position, and the deep disgrace and degradation which is now deemed to suffer.

But, after the battle of Waterloo, after his fall, all was not lost. The spirit, however reluctantly yielded to the necessities which were his from their ranks, turned with affection towards their country, and offered to render its independence with their blood. The people would have seconded them in this noble strife. Fighting in such a cause, the nation would have become a Hercules, and must have prevailed. Did not a handful of Greeks overthrow the mighty hosts of Darius and Xerxes? and has not France, as a Republic, herself given to the Universe proof, that a soldier who fights for his country is invincible? Even now, when the Bonapartes are away, and the Louis's despised, it is not too late; but as late as late ere long, excess of misery & mortification, the present lot of France, will turn her children with despair, & retrieve that time, without which, she is forever fallen. Shame, shame upon the Orleans, Eslinges, Beneventes and the whole internal tribe by whom she has been betrayed & abandoned! The wretches got life & wealth, and forgot their country. The most favorable opportunities have been already lost; the chambers of the Legislature, before the arrival of the king, might have brought into action the power of the nation. Now, both civil and military chiefs are wanting; longer delay will bring out augmented ruin. Additional armies of English and Russians, and Swiss, and Danes, and Austrians, and Prussians, and Hungarians, are pressing towards the Rhine. The crowned conspirators dread the effects of their invasion. Cannot the people of France see in these fears, in these precautions of the allies, their own strength? The attempt to repel their enemies might fail; but this is not a moment for calculations. Resolutions to defend the soil, ought not to be "sickled over with the pale cast of thought." They must hazard every thing or see their honors blasted, their country ravaged, and themselves enslaved. The King, the Royalists, the Journals of Paris, make every exertion to prevent and intimidate opposition, the forces of the allies are magnified, and a disposition to resist them denounced as rebellious. What perjury! what perversion! not withstanding their baseness, they have not entirely succeeded in eradicating every vestige of patriotism.

A few days ago, it was stated that the army had sent in their submission; their address was published. It was further said that the white flag floated every where throughout the Kingdom. Nothing is more false. In spite of their efforts to suppress the truth, it is now well known that the army on the Loire, with Davoust at its head, preserves its attitude of defiance; that Vincennes within four miles of the metropolis has successfully resisted the attacks of the Prussians. It is true that "old wooden leg" as the officer is called, has hoisted the white flag; but he holds the command, refuses to obey all orders from the king, whom he considers as a prisoner, and looks every attempt of the allies to dispossess him. The castle is filled with the materials of war which he means to deliver over to the French government, when one shall exist. Gen. Clausel has published an order at Bordeaux, in which he says that the capital is in the possession of the enemy; and therefore, no orders issuing from thence can be considered as legal; that Davoust is commander in chief of the army, and must alone be obeyed; he commands a considerable force. La Marquise is at the head of troops formerly engaged in La Vendee. Gen. Rapp, and Lecourbe, and Suchet, lead on their respective detachments. If they could all unite on the Loire, served with indignation & sustained by their fellow-countrymen, many of whom, particularly in Alsace, have already flown to arms, they would be crowned with victory; or the blaze in which they perished with the glory of France, would prove also the funeral pyre of her insolent invaders. It is not more than human patience, more than human meanness is calculated to bear. Austria has given a Governor to Loreto, Prussia has set one over Paris. The English talk openly of raising Lisle, Cambrai, and all the strong holds of the country. They are at this time the conquerors, and not the Russians; so, if Alexander is liberally disposed, he is not permitted to interpose. An English officer observed to me, that he should not be surprised if Lord Wellington was to become king. This is foolish enough to be sure; but it is a good specimen of British industry. But Alexander is not permitted to interfere beneficially—his feelings towards France has undergone a great change. The powers of Europe seem all to have transferred their hatred from Bonaparte to the nation. New views of aggrandizement break in upon them. If Alexander is capable of acting a great part on a great scale, a fine opportunity presents itself, let him offer himself to France, assist her to chase her foes from her borders, to avenge herself on them, the crown is within his power, the phial of holy water is within his grasp. He would better merit them than an unpermanant Bourbon, who has alienated his country with borders of blood, and broken up the very foundation, not only of her happiness and independence, but her existence. Austria, Prussia, & Holland, would be crushed by the weight of his two empires, and already one of his sons reaches Hindostan, where stands the great and principal pillar of British greatness. The true laurel wreath of Universal Empire than ever had in the early stage of the revolution. Nothing could prevent his realizing his surging, the immortal achievement of his mighty ancestor, the deep disgrace and degradation which is now deemed to suffer. But I suspect he is a poor man which is now deemed to suffer.

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In Chancery, November 2, 1815.
Ordered, that the sale made and reported by William P. Heath, trustee for the sale of certain property in the case of *Barry & Wainwright v. Hargreaves & Company*, be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the day of January, 1816. Provided, a copy of the order be inserted in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 25th day of December next.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$6,160.
True copy. Test—
James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.
nov. 11 3

In Chancery, October 25, 1815.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported by William P. Heath, trustee for the sale of certain property, in the case of *Joseph H. Hargreaves v. Mary Eccleston and other*, be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of December next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 25th day of November next.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,600.
True copy. Test—
James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.
nov. 7 3

NOTICE,
To all whom it may concern,
That I intend to petition the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law authorizing the Treasurer to return to me money which I paid the State for Lands which I purchased, and the vacancy added, which on an ejectment which I brought to recover the said Lands, and a trial at law, the aforesaid Lands were found to belong to a citizen of Caroline county, and not escheated.
William Bell Whitby.
Caroline county, nov. 14 4

Public Notice is hereby given,
To all whom it may concern,
That I, the subscriber, intend to prefer a petition to the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for a divorce from my husband, John Turner, of Talbot county.
Ann O. Turner,
Wife of John Turner.
oct 31 6

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.
The creditors of PATRICK M'PHELA, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice that on application of the said Patrick M'Phela to the honorable William B. Martin, Esquire, chief justice of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and having complied with the provisions and requisites of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Patrick M'Phela should not have the relief prayed for.
By order—
Thos. Richardson, clk.
nov 14

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,
October Term, 1815.
The creditors of NATHAN BARNARD, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Nathan Barnard to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Nathan Barnard should not have the relief prayed for.
By order—
Thos. Richardson, clk.
nov 14

Three Hundred Dollars Reward,
For apprehending a negro man, slave, named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton. The said negro man ran away from the subscriber some time in the course of the last spring, and returned in September or about the first of October last, to the neighborhood of the subscriber, where he remained secreted, until he sent off his wife and children, and perpetrated the atrocious act of burning the fodder house of the subscriber, and setting fire to his dwelling house, with an evident intention of burning the rest of the houses on the farm. He is a very black negro, tall and very slender in his form; he occasionally puts on, when talking, a dejected countenance, especially about the mouth and lips, and his eyes are remarkable for their long eye lashes. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him safely in the jail at Easton, whether he be taken in or out of this State.
John E. Bogman.
nov 14

Three Hundred Dollars Reward,
Runaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md., on Saturday the 10th of August instant, negroes ALLEN and GESSA.
ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome, stout, and has a scar over his left eye. He had on a striped cotton jacket and trousers, a white shirt and a black hat.
GESSA is a black woman, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and has a scar on her forehead, and her hair is black. She had on a blue dress, and a white apron. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure them safely in the jail at Easton, whether they be taken in or out of this State.
John E. Bogman.
nov 14

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of Mary Ennalls Seth, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made. He has a remarkably long head, and the hinder part of his hair is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right eye, which was hit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a tow linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, and a blue blanket jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm of Joseph H. N. Cholson, Junior. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. I take the above reward of thirty dollars will be paid if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars if out of the State, and the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
Susan Seth, guardian,
to Mary Ennalls Seth, a minor.
June 13

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst, a negro man called FZE. KIELE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eyes. His clothing was a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool frock.
Also a negro girl named SARAH, 10 years of age, about 3 feet high. Her clothing was a white tow linen shirt and jacket.
The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be going for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his key with him. It is probable they will make for the State of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
Hugh Valiant.
Near Dover Bridge, Caro-2 July 4
line county, Md.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md., on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (call himself Ned Nargan, alias Ned Lyle) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. He ran when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn. It is possible he may have changed them, a tow linen shirt and a black cloth pair of pants and round-bottom shoes, with a variety of other clothing.
It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.
August 15
Henry Catrup.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the employ of Thomas Culbreth, Esq., in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst, a Negro, had about 18 years, old, called LEWIS. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt, blue plaid domestic pants, a tow linen over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is not known. He speaks English, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in Caroline county, and is very fond of spicuous liquor. Whoever takes up said Negro, and will deliver him in Denton jail, if taken in the county, shall receive twenty dollars; if taken out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.
All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their peril.
Solomon Brown, guardian,
to Matthew Smith's heirs.
Denton, Md. sept 26

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout, round, large breasts. She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasionally a scar or scold on a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with high nostrils. Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white striped cotton petticoat and jacket, a coarse colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat and jacket, one white do, one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair faced slippers. She is an excellent house woman.
Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Anne's county, who had purchased her with several others sometime previous to Richard Cook Tilghman.
It is probable when she leaves Queen Anne's where it appears she has been some time looking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centerville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.
Daniel Wilson.
may 30

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, on the 11th inst, a mulatto girl named POLLY DENNIS. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her a lacy frock, the body part striped black and white, and the tail part of a yellowish colour; her other clothing is not particular described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably appear in any county as such. It is likely when she leaves Talbot county, where she was born and bred, she will make for Dorchester county, where she has a number of relatives, belonging to Mrs. Lydia Hodges, of that county; and it is very likely she is at the present time in some place or other of that county.
It is probable that she has made for the State of Delaware, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and will in all probability change her name and dress. If taken in Talbot county and brought home, she will give a reward of \$50; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward.
Richard Sherwood.
oct. 29

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

For Tuesday Morning,

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for annual advance, in advance. No money can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

VENDUE.

The subscriber intending to remove to Philadelphia, will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY the 30th day of November, at 11 o'clock, all the GOODS he has on hand, among which are: Cottons, Flannels, Cambrics, Cords, Velvets, Shirts, with many other articles of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, and Crockery Goods. Will be sold low for cash.

Joseph Scull.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county court, passed at October Term, 1815.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES.

On Thursday, the 30th of November next.

Part of the real estate of John Hardestie, late of Caroline County, dec'd. to wit: A tract of eight hundred acres of LAND, lying within two miles of Denton, and adjacent to the Mill, late the residence of the deceased. This Land is now tolerably productive, although somewhat worn. It is naturally of a very good quality, and by being managed with industry and care, is susceptible of great improvement in its fertility. On the premises is a good dwelling house, kitchen, and necessary out houses, all in tolerable repair, and one of the most fruitful apple orchards in the county, in a thriving condition.

The whole will be sold together, or in two or more parcels, as may be deemed most advisable, upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

Thos. Culbreth, trustee.

oct 24 6

The creditors of the said John Hardestie, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, and vouchers, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order—

Thos. Culbreth, trustee.

oct 24 6

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

Whereas a petition has been preferred to Queen Anne's county court, for the division of the real estate of Joshua Vandy, late of said county, deceased, among his heirs, and his two far been heard and proceeded, that the Judges of the said court did, at the last October term, order and decree, that the said real estate should be sold under the direction of the Commissioners in that case appointed.

This is therefore to give notice.

That we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed on the said petition, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 30th day of November instant, at the real estate of the said Joshua Vandy, consisting of parts of several tracts of LAND, containing about four hundred and seventy acres, situated about two miles from Church Hill. This farm is well watered, and contains a large proportion of valuable timber, and will be sold on a credit of two, two and three years, (except the sum of \$100 dollars to be paid in cash,) the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

James Brown,

Samuel Burgess,

James Butler,

John H. Ketch,

John Dubanach.

nov 14 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY the 4th day of December next, on the premises near the old Blomberg, in Caroline county, one moiety of a Saw Mill, with the appurtenances (taken as the property of Charles Ross, to satisfy the claim of William Patton. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff.

nov 14 3

FOR SALE,

On TUESDAY, the 5th day of December next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock P. M. a handsome second-hand Coach, incomplete order, and a pair of excellent well broken Horses. The Coach will be sold separate from the Horses. Also, a light Waggon, and Goat almost new. A credit of nine months will be given on the sale, the purchaser giving note with sufficient security.

nov 21 3

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

One new plated C.G. nearly finished, with harness and plated harness.
One new SULKY, and harness brass mounted, with a light falling top, and fitted with other, fashionable and light.
Also—Several second hand CARRIAGES in good repair.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce of any description, by

William Barnett,

Coach Maker, head of Wash-

ington street, Easton.

nov 21 3

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold on the 6th day of the 12th month, commonly called December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the farm of the late William Mealy, dec'd. in King's Creek, several work horses, cattle and sheep, beds, bedding, and several other articles of household and kitchen furniture, corn-husks and fodder. The above will be sold on a credit of 6 months on all sums over 6 shillings, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Also will be sold for cash, on the same day, about 100 barrels of corn, more or less, and several tons of blades.

Robert Moore, ex'or.

of Wm. Mealy, dec'd.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable House and Lot, where he now resides, situated on Goldsborough street. It is unnecessary to describe the superiority of this situation, to almost any other in the town of Easton—suffice it to say, that it abounds with every necessary which can contribute to the comfort and convenience of a family. Should it not be sold at private sale, before TUESDAY the 12th of December, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

He also offers a handsome Building Lot, on the road leading to Easton Point, fronting on said road 50 feet, and running back 180 feet—and a handsome new Gig, with plated harness.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Saddlery to Thomas R. Pinkard, (who will succeed him in business) takes the liberty of recommending him to his customers and the public, as a faithful and good workman, and as worthy of patronage.

He also requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or open account, to come forward and close them immediately, as no indulgence will be given to delinquents.

W. Bromwell.

nov 21 4

JOHN SANDS,

Will offer at auction, on Thursday, the 4th January, at R. Batters' auction room, Baltimore, his FARM, containing 325 acres, in Talbot county, near Easton—terms of sale to suit purchasers. This farm is well worth the attention of wheat growers, as well as those who want to attend the Easton market, being only about 7 miles distance from that flourishing little town. Baltimore, nov 21 4

FOR SALE OR RENT,

And may be entered on immediately.
A two story brick Dwelling House and Lot of Land, situate near the Academy, in the town of Centerville, lately occupied by the Rev'd Mr. Daniel Stephens. It has two rooms on each floor, and completely finished from the garret to the cellar—There is a kitchen, a smoke house, carriage house, stable and garden belonging to the same.

Also—To rent for the ensuing year, a two story brick house, with two rooms on each floor, a kitchen in one room in the cellar—Has a smoke house, stable and garden.

Also—A one story frame house on Commerce street—Has two rooms on each floor, a kitchen in one of the cellars, and a good garden.

For terms apply to

Joshua Kennard.

Centerville, nov 21 54

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK HAS RECEIVED HIS SUPPLY OF Fall & Winter Goods, Which he will sell cheap for Cash, Corn or Flour.

All persons indebted to him, are requested to call and settle their accounts, without further delay.

nov 21

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE.

AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE, At his store opposite the Union Tavern, and next door above the Post Office, A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Which added to his previous supply, makes his assortment very complete.

ALSO, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash, or at short dates.

George W. Lea.

nov 14

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE.

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON, IS OFFERED FOR SALE BY

Thomas P. Bennett.

Easton, October 24

NATHANIEL PEARCE,

Inform his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public.

THAT HE HAS OPENED, ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, A GENERAL

Commission of Grocery Ware, Hardware.

Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the Farmer and the Merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND, And intends keeping at all times, A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES.

Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.

He begs to state that persons who are not acquainted with him, to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lammie and Nicho. Briggs, Esq's.

Baltimore, Aug 8

nov 25

Superfine Cloths & Cassimores.

The subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine and coarse Cloths, Cassimores, Blankets, Flannels, Cords, &c. &c.

Together with a variety of other GOODS, suitable to the season.

All of which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for good Fashions.

Robert Spencer.

nov 14 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine London Blouses, assorted colours

Superfine do. do. do. do.

Pelee Cloths, assorted colours

Superfine London Cassimores, double

and single milled

Stocking Netts and Casimere, assorted colours

Gentlemen's nett (worsted) Drawers

Gentlemen's and Women's

Forest Cloths and Flannels

Denimshire Kerseys, assorted colours

White and coloured Marseilles

4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslin

4-4 & 6-4 plain and fig'd Mull Muslin

4-4 & 6-4 plain and fig'd Leno do.

Plain and fig'd Silk Gaiters

Shirting Muslin, dressed and undressed

Irish Linens, fine and coarse

Plain and fig'd Laventines

Flources, assorted colours

Black and white Silks, Cotton and Worsted

Stockings

Cottons and Ginghams

Black, brown and green Bombazettes, plain

and twilled

Black Bombazette

Black Canton Crape

Black and white large & small Cotton Shawls

Ladies' Kid and Beavers Gloves

Gentlemen's Beavers and Buckskin do.

Black and white French Crape

Long Lawns

Pocket Handkerchiefs, white and coloured

Bandannas, scarlet and chocolate ground

Ladies' Straw Hats, latest patterns

Gentlemen's Castor and Roman Hats

Wool Hats, large and small

Children's Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

With a good supply of Groceries,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Jamaica

1st 2d & 3d quality Or. Antigua } Rum

Loans do. } Country

Imperial } Tea

Young Hyson } Rye Whiskey

Hyson Skin } Holland Gin

Green } Cherry Bounce

White } Coffee

Java } Madeira

Cognac } Tenebris

Peach } Port

Apple } Brandy

Also—A great supply of

GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE;

With a small supply of

INDIA CHINA;

With a great variety of other GOODS, too

numerous to mention.

All of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, and new Cases Fashions, &c. &c.—And it is earnestly desired, that all persons whose accounts have been long standing, will make immediate payment, or settlement by Bond or Note.

Wm. Jacobs.

Church Hill, nov 14 4

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,

That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALANT,

Where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND

Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and aided by workmen in the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufactory—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom.

Tristram Needles,

Peter Harries.

Easton, nov 7

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

That they have associated in trade, under the firm of

Hands & Edmondson,

And offer for sale at their store, situated in Easton, to wit: new large corner brick building near the Market House, second door from the corner—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Adapted to the season.

Which they will sell low for Cash.

A. Flatt,

J. Edmondson.

oct 21

WASHINGTON, November 16.

Sentence of a Court Martial held on board the U. S. frigate Vesuvius, for the trial of Robert Cranston, Midshipman of the U. S. ship Java, on charges and specifications exhibited by Capt. O. H. Perry. "On Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the court met pursuant to adjournment, and the proceedings read over in open court; the court was then cleared to deliberate on the testimony which had been delivered, and after a most candid investigation, and on mature reflection, the court was of opinion, that part of the 1st specification of the 1st charge had been proved, inasmuch as it had been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the prisoner, Robert Cranston, had made use of reproachful and abusive language to Midshipman Handy. The prisoner pleading guilty of the 3d specification obviates the necessity of an opinion from the court. The court is of opinion, that the 3d specification of the 1st charge is fully proved, and that the 4th specification of the said charge is all fully established. The court does, therefore, find the prisoner, Robert Cranston, guilty of the first charge.

The court is also of opinion, that the specification to the 2d charge, is clearly and amply proved, and does in consequence find the prisoner, Robert Cranston, guilty of the 2d charge. The guilt of the prisoner being so clearly established and the offences being in violation of the 15th and 31 articles for the better government of the Navy of the United States, the Court feels itself in duty bound to sentence the prisoner, Robert Cranston, to be dismissed from the Navy of the United States, and the said Robert Cranston is the fore here by dismissed from the Navy of the U. States, and that this sentence may operate as a lesson of admonition to the young officers of the Navy, and particularly to those amongst whom the prisoner has so long associated, the court does also adjudge that the sentence be publicly read on the quarter-deck of the U. S. frigate Java, and published in the newspaper called the "National Intelligencer," printed and published in the City of Washington.

JOSEPH BAINBRIDGE,

President.

SAMUEL R. MARSHALL,

Acting Judge Advocate.

Approved,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

A Court Martial has been held at New York, upon Thomas Wayne, Esq. Commander in the U. States Navy, upon charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Commandant Nathaniel D. Nicholson, the result of which was an honorable acquittal of Mr. Wayne from all the charges and specifications thereof.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

England has now triumphed in Europe to the extent of her wishes. Let her admirers—we challenge them to the task—let them point to one nation, or one people, who have been benefited by this triumph, in relation either to their liberty, their religion, or individual happiness. Europe, we shall be told, in consequence, reposes in peace and tranquillity; but it is the tranquillity of despotism—the repose of slavery. Superstition and tyranny have every where triumphed over liberal principles and the rights of man, though we trust but for a time. Papal power, so long deprecated and dreaded by the protestant world, has been reinstated in full vigor; the Jesuits, whose intrigues and persecutions had banished them from most of the European kingdoms, have been restored to power and influence; & the inquisition, the scourge and the disgrace of human nature, again exercises uncontrolled sway over the fate of millions. Such have been the effects of British triumph upon the religion of Europe.—Civil liberty has fared even worse. The advocates of freedom have no longer a refuge in any quarter of Europe. Not even the name of a republic can be longer found upon her map. Poland, Genoa, Venice, &c. have been melted down in the royal crucible. England has added greatly to her debt, her taxes, and her pauperism. Spain, whose reason and tolerance began to shed their benign influence, has been replunged into monkish despotism, and, according to late accounts, 51,000 of her best citizens, for having dared to dream of liberty, are at this moment expiating their offence in pestilence dungeons.

Shall we then look for these promised blessings to mankind in France, among that people who were said to be the peculiar objects of reform? Alas! Nations, Anglons, Massilles, &c. will long deplore in tears, the crimes which bigotry and ambition have already perpetrated in the name of religion. These butcheries proclaim in language not to be misunderstood, what religion, what protestantism, has suffered by England's triumph. And as for liberty, would it be a mockery, an insult upon common sense to press for even the restoration of the Hartford constitution, to say that France has profited upon this score. In modern times, no nation has been so

fully scourged as France has, by the boasted champions of liberty and religion. "Every where," says the official note of Touche and Talleyrand, "wherever the armies are, pillage, rape, murder, and even, have been carried to their full extent."

To the Manufacturers of Cotton Goods throughout the U. States.

The Editor of the National Advocate of New York, invites the manufacturers of cotton goods throughout the U. States to ascertain within their different districts, as nearly as possible, by a general meeting, the following points, and send them directed to the National Advocate office by post:

1. How many spindles are employed in this time within their district?
2. How much cotton is consumed in their different manufactories within the district, annually?
3. How many women and children are employed in the spinning of cotton?
4. How many hands are employed in the weaving thereof?
5. How many able bodied men are employed in and about the cotton factories?
6. What is the value of the different establishments within each district, viz. the buildings and machinery?
7. What number of square yards of coarse and fine cotton goods are annually manufactured?

As it is hoped that the present situation of the cotton fabrics throughout the United States will be agitated on the meeting of the next Congress, it will strike all those concerned that a full display of their actual strength and weakness, and all the information appertaining thereon, will be a most important document to lay before the representatives of the nation.

As the Editor of this paper has by repeated publications, evinced the earnest wish which he takes in the advancement of the MANUFACTURE of AMERICA, the information now called for will naturally be presumed to be intended to be employed for their benefit; and as it is impossible to obtain correct data unless the community of manufacturers should make one common voice where all the rays should meet together, it is hoped that the National Advocate, offering to collect the same, may not be considered as presumptuous, but rather as zealous in a general cause deeply interesting to the wealth and independence of our country.

The Editors of Newspapers throughout the Union, favorable to manufactures, are requested to give the above one insertion.

It is presumed that it will occur to those sending us communications on this subject, which are intended to be used for their benefit, that the payment of postage is requisite.

THE NOTORIOUS SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

We hope the republican papers throughout the Union will insert the documents which appeared in our paper of Wednesday last in reply to the slanderous assertions contained in the Summary of Events attached to the Boston edition of Goldsmith's history. It was not enough that our inexperienced troops should be obliged to contend with British veterans; it was not enough that foreign hirelings, the pensioned scribes of the enemy, should attempt to deprive them of their well earned laurels; men have been found among ourselves—men so long themselves Americans—who have had the unimpaired baseness to endeavor, by falsehoods, the most palpable to degrade & disgrace their country in the eyes of the world and of posterity! It is hoped that after the recent exposure of the errors and misstatements contained in this Summary, no gentleman who values the correctness of his library will suffer the book to occupy a place in it. It is understood that the author is the *rev. and Mr. McKean*—one of our northern literary celebrities—member of the *Harvard University*, &c. &c. Boston Patriot.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres. On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense, a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco and has a very profitable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is navigable for the largest vessels. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat sowed on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next. A more particular description of the land, and the manner in which it is to be sold, will be given in our next issue. For further information, apply to the subscribers.

Samuel Roberts,

of Easton, or to

Phillip M. Hough,

of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
By Capt. CHARTON, of the Mammouth, 30 days from Bordeaux, we have been fully favored with Bordeaux papers to the 24th of Oct. and Paris dates to the 30th inclusive. Translations are given below.
It appears that Talleyrand, Gouvion St. Cyr, and several other members of the late Ministry, have been placed in other stations; no doubt from the necessity of concentrating them and their friends.
General Chateaubriand mentions a letter received at Bordeaux, for the correctness of which he does not vouch, that the people of a great part of Spain were in a state of rebellion.
Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.
PARIS, Oct. 2.
3007 Officers and Privates, have been in course of last month, in consequence of the disbanding the Army, ordered to quit this Capital.
The Duchess of Otranto, Madame Fouché, has arrived at Verdun, the 25th Sept. on her way to Metz.
The Journal of Lyons, contains an article which proves that City to be still in a state of considerable ferment.
LONDON, SEPT. 23.
The Morning Chronicle asserts that the Emperor Alexander, in displaying an Army of 173,000 Infantry and 26,000 Cavalry declares, he will support France against any unjust demands. The most intimate harmony subsists between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Thaurilleries.
The ship Arniston, coming from Ceylon, is lost near the Cape of Good Hope, and only five persons were saved, of 340 on board.
PETERSBURG, SEPT. 5.
A marriage is spoken of between her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess Anna, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas, with a Princess of a Royal German House. The Prince of Orange is expected here with the Emperor. The Regiments of the Guard are looked for about the 15th of October.
PARIS, SEPT. 29.
Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those concerned, &c.
Wishing to give a proof of our satisfaction to our beloved and faithful Prince, Talleyrand, for the eminent services rendered, and as an acknowledgment for his fidelity to our person, we hereby ordain that which follows.
The Prince Talleyrand is named Grand Chamberlain.
Given at our Palace of the Tuilleries, the 28th September, 1815—the 22d year of our Reign.
LOUIS.
RICHELIEU,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Secretary of State.
PARIS, SEPT. 29.
By orders dated yesterday, and from motives of gratitude, the king has named the Count of Jaucourt, and the Barons Pasquier and Louis, Grand Cordons of the Legion of Honor.
The Prince Talleyrand, the Count Gouvion St. Cyr, the Count Jaucourt, the Barons Pasquier and Louis, all members of the late Ministry, are appointed Ministers of State. The preamble to the law which appoints the Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, Minister of State is similar to that accompanying the nomination of the Prince Talleyrand to the dignity of Grand Chamberlain. The Grand Dukes of Russia, Michael and Nicholas, have taken leave of the King and royal family. The Princes of Saxony have paid the King a visit.—Strasbourg is besieged.—The Russian troops are in full march on their return home. The Emperor of Austria left Paris this morning at six o'clock. The Grand Duke Constantine arrived yesterday.
The Duke of Grammont is appointed Governor of the 11th Military Division (Bordeaux) and the Count Damas-Crux to that of the 23d (Tours).
The Russian officer commanding at Paris has invited the Minister of War to receive orders for the arrest of the numerous Russian deserters scattered through the Departments.
It is doubted whether a Military Commission has the power to try Marshal Ney. A paper has appeared, signed by Baroness de St. Pierre, in which it is asserted that he can only be judged by the House of Peers.
PARIS, SEPT. 29.
The National uniform will be white, with different buttons to suit the departments.
It appears the Duke of Orleans will go to England, on the meeting of Parliament.
Mrs. Clarke, who played so conspicuous a part in the prosecution of the Duke of York, by Mr. Wurdle, has died at Rouen, the 19th Sept.
Generals Dax and Hulin have been forced to quit Switzerland.
Madame de Stael will pass the winter in Paris.
Carnot has published a justification of his conduct.
The presence of Murat has excited some disturbances at Berlin, but it is expected he will soon leave Corsica, to join his wife in Austria.
WARSAW, SEPT. 22.
Our government has given orders for the formation of a Corps to act against

the Montenapins, in Dalmatia. Those Regiments, returning from the South of France, will compose part of it. Tickets and Rums will be the first rendezvous, where considerable magazines are formed.
FRANKFORT, SEPT. 26.
A revolution has taken place at Savona, but with little bloodshed, the object was to place on the throne of the Duc, a Regency of the Nobles of the country, to be chosen by the people; the different Ambassadors left the city, a number of families attached to the late Duc took flight. It is stated the Regency have placed themselves under the protection of his Britannic majesty, but they refused to allow some soldiers to be landed from an English cruiser, for the purpose of restoring tranquility.
BRUSSELS, SEPT. 27.
The States General have conferred on Lord Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, a tract of land situated on his scene of triumph, and an annual revenue of 20,000 florins of Holland, as a testimony of national gratitude.
PARIS, OCT. 1.
The Corinthian Horse have been taken from the top of the Triumphal Arch, on the square of Carousal.—They are still in Paris.
Lord Wellington, whom it is known is to have the command of the allied forces, which are to remain in France, will have under him Gen. Zieten, who will command the Prussian Contingent; the Generals from the other Powers are not yet named.
The ugly Lion of St. Mare, which we were in hopes would be returned to the Venetians, was yesterday removed from the Fountain of the Invalids, but was a good deal injured in taking down.
The Congregation of Missionaries at Rome, has published a Censur of the Christian Prisoners among the Infidels; by which it appears, there are forty-nine thousand in the Regency of Tunis and Algiers. His Holiness intends appealing to the European Powers for their ransom. (He had better appeal to the Americans).—Translator.
The Abbey Guilbert has arrived at Paris, charged by the prisoners in England, to present to his majesty their unconditional submission.
We are assured that the new Ministry will resign one half of their pay and emoluments to the wants of the State.
The Royal and Military Orders of St. Louis and of Military Merit, have been bestowed by the King, on the principal Russian officers, for the subordination and good order preserved by them among their soldiers, since they were in France.
HANOVER, SEPT. 20.
After the establishment of Peace, a part of Lord Wellington's army will be quartered in Hanover, whilst 10,000 Hanoverians will be taken into the English service, and sent to the West Indies, where reinforcements are very much required.
LA CHAPELLE, SEPT. 28.
From some Journals printed on the right bank of the Rhine we learn, that one of the Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns has presented to the French Government an energetic note, on the influence that the accomplices of Bonaparte seek to retain in political affairs. The intrigues of those men, they state, prevent the establishment in France of an order of things necessary to inspire in Europe an entire confidence and tranquility. This note has produced a considerable sensation, and has caused a general satisfaction throughout France.—Some Gazettes pretend to know the articles of the Treaty, among the Allies, which dispose of the family of Bonaparte. Jerome is to remain in Wirtemberg; the Pope will decide if Joseph is to return to Rome, and if Louis, Esch, and Laetitia, (the Mother,) shall remain there; Joseph and family will repair to Russia; he no doubt would prefer going to Stockholm, where he would be with his brother in law, the Prince Royal of Sweden.
HAMBURG, SEPT. 23.
A man, who calls himself General La Paix, in service of Christophe, has been here some time, engaged sending out Gardeners, Musicians and other artisans to St. Domingo; some say he wishes to be acknowledged as Consul from the Uarper, in which he will be disappointed.
Extract of a letter from Paris, September 30.
The news of this day is that the trial of Marshal Ney has begun in Paris, and reports say that he will be condemned, but he being so popular, the government will not shoot him. It is likewise reported that a conspiracy has been detected in Paris, the intention of which was to place the Duke of Orleans on the throne, in consequence of which the king has ordered him to England. The Duke de Bourbon having restored some of the sequestered estates in La Vendee to the emigrant Nobles, this being contrary to the law, the possessors took an army to defend their property, and the king threatening to increase, the king ordered the Duke de Bourbon to England. These Bourbon dukes are to stay in England for last week Paris was in a great uproar. It appears that the representation of an Historical Play, a small child, about the age of young Napoleon, was crowned on the stage; the whole audience cried out with one voice, "Napoleon is dead in the name of Louis 18th, who immediately retired."

NEW YORK, November 23.
FROM FRANCE.
Translated from a Supplement to the Bordeaux Gazette of the 17th October, received by the ship Blooming Rose, from Bordeaux.
Paris, October 1.
This day, the 7th Oct, the King opened the Chambers in the Hall of the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies. His Majesty set out at half past twelve from the Castle of the Tuilleries. His retinue marched in the order that had been prescribed.
Salutes of artillery announced at one o'clock his majesty's arrival.
A deputation of 14 Peers, and another of 25 deputies, conducted by the marquis de Dreux Breze, grand master, the Marquis de Rochenore, master, M. de Follis, first aid, and M. de Watrouville, of the ceremonies of France, received his majesty at the foot of the steps of the grand portico. The king met at the top Monseigneur, the Duke of Orleans, and Monseigneur, the Prince de Conde, who there waited for his majesty.
The King, after having reposed a few minutes in his apartment proceeded to the Hall of the Sittings.
At his majesty's entrance, the whole assembly arose, crying Vive le Roi!
His Majesty placed himself upon his throne, having on his right Monsieur, on his left Monseigneur the Duke d'Angoulême, on Monsieur's right, Monseigneur the Duke de Berry, to the left of Monseigneur the Duke d'Angoulême, Monseigneur the Duke of Orleans, to the right of Monseigneur the Duke de Berry, Monseigneur the Prince de Conde.
The Chancellor was in front of his arm chair without a back to it, and Monsieur the Prince de Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain of France, having behind him his cushion, at the foot of the throne. The grand and principal officers were in their usual places behind and round about the throne.
Messieurs the Ministers Secretaries of State and Ministers of State, four of the Marshals of France, four Chevaliers of the Orders of the King, grand crosses and commanders of the Orders of St. Louis, grand cordons and grand officers of the legion of honor, six Counsellors of State, and six masters of requests, were near their seats below and on each side the throne.
The Peers occupied circular benches opposite the throne, and the deputies circular benches behind the Peers.
The assembly was standing and uncovered; the King ordered the Peers to be seated, and the Chancellor having given, in his majesty's name, permission to the deputies to seat themselves—a profound silence reigned, when His Majesty pronounced the following discourse:—
Gentlemen,
When, last year, I assembled the two Houses for the first time, I felicitated myself upon having, by an honorable treaty, restored peace to France; she began to taste the fruits of it; all the sources of public prosperity were reopened—a criminal enterprise, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, came to stop its course.—The evils which that ephemeral usurpation have caused to our country, afflict me deeply. I ought, however, to declare in this place, that if it had been possible for them to have affected me only, I should bless Providence for them.
The token of love, that my people gave me, even in the most critical moments, alleviated my individual sufferings; but those of my subjects, of my children, oppress my heart; and in order to put an end to that state of things, more grievous than war itself, I have deemed it my duty to conclude with the powers, who, after having overthrown the usurper, at present occupy a great part of our territory, a convention which settles our present and future relations with them. It shall be communicated to you without reserve, so soon as it shall have received its last form. You will know, gentlemen, and all France will know, the great pain that I must have felt; but the very safety of my kingdom rendered that great determination necessary; and when I took that determination, I felt the duties that it imposed on me.
I have ordered that this year a considerable portion of my revenue be taken from the treasury of my civil list, and paid into that of the state.—My family on being informed of my resolution, offered me a proportionable donation. I ordered similar retrenchments from the salaries and emoluments of all my servants, without exception; I shall always be ready to unite in the sacrifices which imperious circumstances impose on my people.—The account of the expenses will be delivered to you, and you will know the importance of the economy that I have directed in the departments of my ministers and in all parts of the administration. Happy will it be if those measures can be adequate to the burthens of the state! In every event I rely upon the devotion of the nation and the zeal of the two chambers.
But, gentlemen, other cares more pleasing and not less important, assemble you this day. It is to give more weight to your deliberations, it is in order to have the assistance of additional talents that I have created new Peers and that number of the deputies of departments has been augmented. I hope that I have succeeded in my choice and the assiduity of the deputies in this difficult conjuncture, is also proof that they are animated with a future attention for my person and an ardent love for their country.
It is, therefore, with a pleasing joy and a perfect confidence that I assembled you about me. Certain that you will never

lose sight of the fundamental bases of the liberty of my state; the frank and loyal union of the Chambers with the King, and respect for the constitutional charter; that charter which I meditated with care before giving it to which reflection attaches me every day more, and more, which I have sworn to maintain, and which you are all beginning with my family, about to swear to obey, is without doubt, like all other human institutions, susceptible of improvement; but none of us ought to forget, that the danger of innovating, is not far removed from the advantage of maintaining it. Many other important objects offer themselves to your attention; to make religion again flourish, to restore the purity of morals, to establish liberty upon respect to the laws, to restore the laws more and more analogous to those great objects, to give stability to public credit, to recompose the army, to heal the wounds that has too much rent the bosom of our country, to secure short internal tranquility, and thereby to cause France to be respected from without; these are the objects to attain which all our efforts should be directed. I do not flatter myself that so much good can be the work of a single session; but, if at the close of the present legislature, it is perceived that we have made approaches to it, we will have reason to be satisfied with ourselves; I shall spare nothing to attain the end; and I rely, gentlemen, upon the most active co-operation on your part.
His majesty having concluded the above discourse, intimated through the Chancellor, to the Princes of the royal family and to the Princes of the blood, that the present was the time to take the oath of allegiance to the King and of obedience to the Constitutional Charter and Laws of the Kingdom. The oath was then successively taken by Monsieur, the Duke d'Angoulême, de Berry, and de Orleans, and the Prince de Conde. The oath of the Peers was then read by the Chancellor, when each Peer standing in his place answered, "I swear." The oath of the Deputies was next read by the Secretary of State of the Interior, when a member of the chambers of deputies, on being called to take the oath, asked leave to speak; Monsieur the Duke de Richelieu, president of the council of ministers, immediately approached the King, received his orders, and said, "The immemorial usage of the monarchy does not permit, in similar circumstances, any person to speak in presence of the King, without his Majesty orders that the calling of the Members be continued. The oath having been taken by all the deputies, Monsieur the Chancellors of France declared in the name of the King, that the Session of the chamber of peers and of the chamber of deputies for the year 1815, was open, and that the chambers were to re-assemble on Monday next, to commence the course of their sittings. His Majesty then descended from his throne, and left the hall amidst the same acclamations with which he had been received on his entering it. Salutes of artillery announced the King's departure and his return to the castle, of the Tuilleries.
Paris, October 8.
A bloody quarrel, of the cause of which we are still ignorant, and which took place last evening at half past 10 o'clock, in front of the bridge of Notre Dame, at the corner of Blanche Mibray street, between some Frenchmen and foreigners, has occasioned some measures which have this day produced much alarm in that quarter. This day at half past 12, about a thousand Prussians, with three pieces of cannon, have patrolled the different streets in that quarter. When they arrived at the foot of the bridge, they received orders to load their arms and their pieces, which was done. Immediately the commandant caused the proprietors and principal tenants to be summoned, and demanded of them an apology for the event of the evening before; and after an energetic exhortation to maintain tranquility, he dismissed them. In the mean time, 4 or 5 persons have been taken up.
General Rodlich has been appointed by the King of Prussia his commissioner to watch over Bonaparte at St. Helena.
October 9.
Since the 6th, the Austrian troops who blockaded Belfort, have left all the communications free.—We are informed that Lyons is about being evacuated, with the exception of two or 3000 men, who will remain as a garrison.—The Emperor Alexander is expected there on the 15th.
London, October 5.
Public Funds.—3 per cent. consols 37 3-4.
Omnium.—9 premium.
On Monday evening Mr. Palmer arrived here from Paris, followed by 663 enormous bales, containing all the effects of Bonaparte, which he had acquired.—Among them is his carriage of ceremony, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country.
Omnium has experienced for 3 days past a rise of one and a half per cent.—It is attributed to the signature of a peace and the prospect of permanent tranquility.
MAJOR GEN. PROCTOR.
Serving in Canada, has been tried by a Court Martial, in England, and condemned to be publicly reprimanded, and suspended from rank and pay for the period of six months. In confronting the sentence, the Prince Regent thus severely reprimanded the prisoner.—Under all the circumstances of the case, however, and particularly those which render it

impossible to have recourse to the other wise expedient measure of re-assigning the Court for the revival of their proceedings, the Prince Regent has been pleased to acquiesce in, and confirm so much of the sentence, as adjudges the prisoner to be publicly reprimanded, and in carrying the same into execution, his royal highness has directed the general officer commanding in Canada, to convey to Major General Proctor his royal highness's high disapprobation of his conduct, together with the expression of his royal highness's regret, that any officer of the length of service and of the exalted rank which he has attained, should be so extremely wanting in professional knowledge, and so deficient in those active and energetic qualities, which must be required of every officer, but especially of one in the responsible situation in which the Major General was placed.
NEW YORK, Nov. 18.
ARRIVAL OF COM. BAINBRIDGE.
We are happy to announce the arrival at New York, R. I. on Monday, of the U. S. squadron under the command of Commodore BAINBRIDGE, from the Mediterranean.—Several of the officers of the fleet reached this city yesterday afternoon in the packet Gold Hunter, capt. Currie.
Since this day week, there have arrived at this port, 11 vessels, from foreign ports, 10 of which, with valuable cargoes, and after the storm of Easterly weather which now prevails, it is highly probable as many more may come in, in the course of another week. The rapid increase of the commerce of this city, is far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and if we are not much mistaken, New-York alone will pay nearly half the revenue of the U. States.
On Thursday arrived in the steam boat from New Haven, major-general Bawer and suite, consisting of his aids, colonel Jones, and major Fraser, and Dep. Q. M. G. Brown. The General has so far completed a survey of the military posts in his division, extending from the Potomac to Maine, having visited Detroit, Niagara, Sackett's Harbor, (his head quarters) Pittsburgh, Boston, Portland, Portsmouth, Castine, Newport, New London, and other posts, amounting to upwards of 40, and travelled nearly 2500 miles in his tour. The warm and respectful attention paid to this distinguished officer in every part of his route, is no less gratifying to the patriot than honorable to the citizen. In the eastern states his first appearance, on official duty, has been welcomed in a truly grateful manner. Gen. B. is said, will remain in town about a week or ten days.
Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to his excellency the Marquis Cicerello, secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his majesty the King of Naples.
U. S. Ship Guerrieres,
Naples, September 8th, 1815
SIR,
I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negotiation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. These I have handed at Messina.—It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.
With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant.
STEPHEN DECATUR.
His excellency the Marquis Cicerello, Secretary of State, &c. &c.
Naples, Sept. 12th.
SIR,
Having laid before the King my master the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that you last negotiation with the Bey of Tripoli you have freed from the slavery of that Regency, eight subjects of his Majesty, whom you had also set on shore at Messina; his majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.
In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my King and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his Majesty's Ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.
Marquis CIRCELLO,
Secretary of State & Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Com. Decatur, Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of America.
We are perfectly acquainted with all the humors which is intended for the public; the case stands thus:—Whether gold or silver is wanted by England—wanted in Canada—is estimated for, and bills of exchange on the British contractors are sold in the U. States to furnish means to pay it. These bills are sold at 12 per cent. above par, and the contract is such as to give the owner of the bills, and would suppose there would be profit sufficient to satisfy an ordinary appetite; yet there are such persons in society as never can be appeased. This design was to affect the price of specie.

but, like folk who are too cunning, it will estimate to their loss, for the discovery of the Advocate will raise it yet higher, and they will not find it so easy to procure their second million as their first.

There are two kinds of speculators in our city: one we will designate the *Changeling*, who are the scenery or hounds, who smell out and provide the provender, a little of which sticks to their paws in passing from them. The others are a species of *Antelope*, on men who have *eyes*, which grow between their shoulders, like unto human heads, who live upon *Antelope*, and are never satisfied—eating, for sheer wantonness, the vitals of the nation, and never cease until they burst.

National Advocate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

FROM SICILY.

The Editor of the Freeman's Journal has been politely handed the Gazette of Messina of the 23d of Aug. which contains the following highly honourable notice of the exploits of the American squadron against the Barbary Pirates.

Translated from the Italian for the Freeman's Journal.

On Saturday, the division of the American squadron, consisting of three frigates, one corvette, two schooners, and a brig, commanded by Commodore Decatur, dropped anchor in this port. This brave officer has the glory of having, after 35 days absence from the *new world*, concluded the most honourable peace for the *Great Nation* which he represents, and very much to the advantage of the Commerce of this Country. Although the terms of the Treaty has not yet been published, it is however known, from good authority, that the Regency of Algiers has been obliged to pay him the amount of the prizes taken during the war, and the Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis have been obliged to indemnify the American government for all the prizes which have been made in their ports by foreign nations.

COMMODORE DECATUR.

The Algerians, Tunisians & Tripolitans have been reduced to humiliating terms by this chivalric commander. He has given them such an electric shock as was never before discharged from a christian battery. Decatur may well be termed the "Champion of Christendom." The terms which he has obtained for the vindication of his country's honor, are, "indemnity for the past, & security for the future;" but he did not pause here. He demanded from these barbarians (who exist only as the monuments of European disgrace) as a member of the christian family, a release from slavery, "of all christian prisoners," and obtained it. This is a Glory, which never encircled the brows of a Roman Pontiff; nor blazed from an imperial diadem.

Rock Gazette.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1815.

Gen. A. JACKSON arrived at the City of Washington on Saturday the 18th inst.

Washington, Nov. 23.

Captain SIMPSON, late commander on Lake Erie, has been appointed to the command of the frigate Constitution, at Boston. Before he proceeded to his command he has been ordered, we understand, to survey York River, preparatory to the establishment of a more eligible site for a Naval Depot, for the Southern Division of the navy, than those occupied for that purpose.

The following article on this subject we find in a Petersburg paper.

NAVAL DEPOT.

We are assured that government have it in contemplation to establish a Naval Depot at York Town, in this State. We have been astonished that this place has been so long overlooked. There is not another situation in the U. States, to the southward of New York, so well calculated, in every point of view, for a Naval Depot. Vessels of almost any magnitude can anchor in perfect safety, within thirty yards of the water's edge; and the width of the channel is such, as to admit a steamer under shot, in case of necessity. The elevation of the adjoining lands renders the situation almost impregnable, and a little air is sufficient to make York Town, one of the most important naval and military stations on the Atlantic continent. Its proximity to the ocean is also an advantage not to be overlooked, while the forests on the banks of York river & its tributary streams, afford an inexhaustible source of the most valuable timber.

Pet. Rep.

New-York, Nov. 22.

The British ship *Albatross*, yesterday from the Isle of France, touched at St. Helena on the 14th Oct. at which time the Havana frigate, two sloops of war, and part of the convoy, with troops, had arrived from England. They departed together for St. Helena, 13 days before, on the coast of Guinea. When the *Albatross* left St. Helena, a 74 and other ships were standing in.

MURDERERS CONDEMNED.

Four persons, viz. John Brown, Bartle Joseph, Andrew Sandy, John Anderson, and Benjamin Parsons, have been convicted in Camden County (Ga.) of the murder of a young woman, in May last, while on his way from St. Mary's with a considerable sum of money, belonging to the United States, and are sentenced to be hung.

New York Evening Post.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, November 17.

The 6th edition of the *Causes and Character of the late War with Great Britain*, which was originally published at Washington, has made its appearance in London. The author, William Lloyd Garrison, has been appointed Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. He has just received a letter from his friend, Garrison, in which he has offered to resign his office, and to devote his whole time to the cause of the colored race. The President has accepted of the resignation.

at Berlin, of which a free will be made to Mrs. Blucher, on his return from France. Salony, in consequence of several visits, has been interrupted, and the latest edition, which has been published, is the 6th. The Russian army of 200,000 men at Varna, had returned to the city. This little village assumed the appearance of a town—coffee houses, eating houses, booths were everywhere. The night bands were tranquil.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having united in trade under the

WILLIAMS & TURBUTT,

Do earnestly invite their friends and the public in general to give them a call and view their assortment. They are determined to sell low for Cash.

Matthias Williams,
G. Turbutt.

Easton, November 28.

FOR SALE,

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Isaac Charles and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of Daniel Sylvester. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Tripp.

ALSO...TO RENT,

The house where I now reside. The terms will be made easy to a good tenant, and possession given the 1st January, 1816. For terms apply to

Mary Tripp.

Easton, November 28.

NOTICE.

The creditors of George Brannock, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their several claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereon, on or before the 10th day of January next.

November 28.

DIRECT TAX OF 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Direct Tax of the United States for 1814, on the following described property, situate in this State, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose District the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per centum, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the City of BALTIMORE, on the 23d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

County in which situate.	Names of taxable persons.	Description of Property.	Am't D. C.
Caroline Co.	Andrew Peters	One unimproved farm lying in the middle election district, containing 28 acres of Land	21
	John Smoot's heirs	One Lot containing 80 square perches, at New Fork Bridge	41
	John Warner	100 acres of Woodland, in Upper election district, adjoining the lands of Alex. Robinson's heirs	54
	John Wilson	One unimproved farm containing 33 acres of Land in the middle election district, adjoining the farm of Ennals Breeding	24
Alleghany Co.	Thomas Alexander	Part of a tract of Land called "New Addition," in Fifteen Mile Creek Hundred, containing 195 acres	49
	Moses Beachy	Lots No. 2172 and 2173, and part of a tract called "Fiddlers," containing 75 acres, in Sandy Creek Hundred	1 71
	Henry Bear	One tract of Land called "Grassy Bottom," containing 66 acres, in Skipton Hundred	23
	Hugh Bickertaff	One tract called Butter Lot, in 15 mile Creek hundred, containing 30 acres	22
	Peter Casenave's heirs	Lot No. 441, in Glade Hundred, containing 50 acres	54
	Walter J. Chandler	Lots No. 1469 and 1861, containing 50 acres each, in Glade Hundred	59
	Archibald Chisholm	Two Lots No. 80 and 326, containing 200 acres, in Sandy Creek Hundred	57
	Benjamin Colhoon	Lot No. 2471, containing 50 acres, in Sandy Creek Hundred	56
	Joseph Compton	One tract called Yankee Hall, containing 111 acres, in Skipton Hundred	47
	John Egan	One tract of Land called Reurvey on Evans' Purchase, situate in 15 mile Creek Hundred, containing 210 acres	87
	John Guger	Three Lots situate in Glade Hundred, Nos. 1135, 174 and 325, and one farm called Commonwealth	4 3
	Frederick Grunmar	One tract called White Oak Flats, containing 213 acres of Land, situate in Glade Hundred	1 62
	George Graham	One tract of Land called Royal Charlotte, containing 2000 acres, situate in Glade Hundred	4 94
	Benjamin Galloway	Part of a tract of Land called Hope, situate in Fifteen Mile Creek Hundred, containing 2101 acres	5 23
	Robert Hughes	One tract called Locust Ridge, Reurveyed, containing 731 acres, situate in Glade Hundred	61
	Peter Huff	Part of a tract called Mount Nelo, containing 200 acres, situate in Sandy Creek Hundred	53
	John Johnston	Part of a tract of Land called Eden's Paradise Reurveyed, situate in Glade Hundred, containing 1000 acres	83
	Aquila A. Johns	One tract of Land called Sugar Point, containing 375 acres, situate in Sandy Creek Hundred	63
	Thomas Johns	One tract of Land called White Oak Level, containing 283 acres, lying in Sandy Creek Hundred	98
	John C. Jones	One tract called Glass Meadow, in Murley Branch Hundred, containing 50 acres	21
	Robert Jacob	One tract called Cow Pasture, lying in Skipton Hundred, containing 134 acres	52
	Lancelot Jacques	One tract called Jacob's Ladder, containing 300 acres, situate in 15 mile Creek Hundred	75
	Anthony Kennedy	Lots No. 2741 and 2742, lying in Glade Hundred, containing 100 acres	48
	David Kerr	Lots No. 2889 and 2895, lying in Sandy Creek Hundred, containing 100 acres	21
	George Lyna	Lots No. 88, 99, 105 and 145, containing 50 acres each, situate in the Glade and Sandy Creek Hundreds	7 11
	John Leyborn	One tract called the Reurvey on Crooked White Oak, containing 106 acres, situate in 15 mile Creek Hundred	53
	Honoré Martin	One tract called Reurvey on Hempstead Park adjoining the lands of Lewis Neth and others	3 99
	James Massey	One farm in Potomac River called Hominy Isle, containing 23 1/2 acres	3 12
	William Miley	Lots No. 3099 and 4147, lying in Sandy Creek Hundred, containing 50 acres each	46
	Mary Mackey	Part of a tract of Land called Grassy Bottom, containing 226 acres, lying in Glade Hundred	38
	Luther Martin	One Lot in Old Town or Skipton, fronting on the main road 50 feet	99
	George Mott's heirs	One tract called Deer's Park, containing 120 acres 3/4	3 373
	Luther Martin of Jr.	One tract called What-you-Please, in Skipton Hundred, containing 75 acres	25
	Michael B. Northeraft	One tract called Jessamine Lower, lying in 15 mile Creek Hundred, containing 110 acres	47
	Richard J. Orme	Lot No. 84, fronting 101 feet on the north side of Green St. in Cumberland town Hundred	27
	Lawrence O'Neil	One tract called Tuesday's Work, lying in Georges Creek Hundred, containing 789 acres	34 63
	George Price	One tract of Land called Roly's Delight, containing 221 acres, lying in Glade Hundred	49
	James Ruberdel	One tract called Friendship, Reurveyed, containing 232 acres, situate in the 2d Election District	1 32
	Anthony Reinartz	Lot No. 830, containing 50 acres, situate in Glade Hundred	34
	Thomas Roberts	Part of a tract called Eole's Adventure, containing 200 acres, lying in the Glade Hundred	32
	Ben. Stoddard's heirs	Lot No. 27, fronting 101 feet on East St. in Cumberland town Hundred	53
	Edw. H. Tuckers	Part of a tract called Wood and Bad, containing 217 acres, lying in Upper Old Town Hundred	16 42
	Charles Tammick's heirs	One tract of Land called Red and Black, situate in 15 mile Creek Hundred, containing 25 acres	47

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale a small FARM situate on Harris Creek, and Choptank River, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Campbell and Mr. Francis Weverman. This farm contains about 120 acres of Land, and is well improved for tobacco, and with the aid of a few negroes, may be made into a profitable purchase. Any person desiring a healthy situation on the water, would do well to view this farm, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. A further description, or in thought, unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase, will be shown the premises, and the terms made known, on application to

William Camper, or Margaret Mansfield.

Talbot county, Nov. 28.

DUCK.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Russia, Ravens, & Cotton Duck.

Kept constantly for sale by

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1815.

The creditors of Thomas Cooper, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Thomas Cooper to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of Assembly passed at Nov. session in the year eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Cooper should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—
Thos. Richardson, clk.

James Williams	Lots No. 112 and 173, lying in Co. containing 100 acres	1 86
Charles J. Warfield	One tract called Foxe's, situate in creek Hundred, containing 200 acres	1 86
John Dutton	One farm containing 62 1/2 acres of Land	1 86
Dr. Richard Edelin	One farm in the district of Bryantown, containing 340 acres	1 86
Ann Lee	One Lot with improvements in the town of Port Tobacco	1 86
Robert Moran	One farm containing 77 acres, lying in the district of Bryantown	1 86
Jeremiah Neale	One farm with improvements thereon, containing 180 acres	2 28
Richard H. Scott	One farm with improvements, containing 250 acres of Land	6 77
John T. Hood	One farm containing 366 acres of Land, situate in Bryantown district	10 38
Chas. Alwood	One farm lying in the forest, adjoining the lands of Richard Edelin, containing 386 acres	2 96
George Bacon	One tract called "Sunshine" lying on the Patuxent river, containing 743 acres of Land	22
Wm. Bond	One farm containing 634 acres, lying in Lower St. Clement's Hundred	3 37
John Corum's heirs	One tract of Land called "Sherry's Plains" containing 157 acres	4 41
Ignatius Clark's heirs	One tract called Bushy Neck & Taylor's Chance, containing 115 acres of Land	70
Joseph Dacey	One tract called Part of Smith's Reurvey, situate in first election district, containing 87 acres	49
Thomas Fenwick	One farm adjoining the Three Notch Road, containing 20 acres	2 23
Mich. Fenwick's heirs	One farm lying on the Patuxent river, containing 541 acres	16 7
Ignat. Fenwick's heirs	One farm lying on St. Clement's Bay, containing 720 acres	17 75
Wm. Hobbs	One tract of Land called Bryant's Purchase, containing 560 acres, situate in 2d election district	1 54
John H. Higgins	One tract called Pheypoi's Fort, containing 149 acres, lying in 1st election district	4 57
Leonard Holladay	One tract of Land called No Name, situate on the Three Notch Road—160 acres	45
Capt. James Hoban	One farm lying on the main road, near the head of Clement's Bay, containing 100 acres of Land	71
John Leigh	One tract of Land called Gardner's Neck, on the Patuxent River, containing 300 acres	5 50
Wm. H. Lyles	One farm of forest Land, containing 252 acres lying in U. St. Clement's Hundred	3 51
Richard Llewellyn	One tract of Land lying in St. Clement's Manor—400 acres	4 93
Peter Mills	One farm adjoining Henry Ford's farm, containing 172 acres	73
Benedict J. Neale	One unimproved parcel of Land containing 151 acres, lying in U. St. Clement Hundred	5 20
Aaron Partridge	One tract of Land called Part of St. Richard's Manor, lying on Patuxent river, and containing 100 acres	46
Vincent Lanner	One tract of Land called Ballymore Blaine—152 acres	39
Robert Lewell	One tract of Land called Maltapony—330 acres, situate in 2d election district	33 82
Wm. Tarleton's heirs	One tract of Land called Cross Manor—603 acres, lying in 1st election district	10 22
James Taylor's heirs	One tract called Taylor's Plains, situate in 1st election district—325 acres	33
Joseph Young's heirs	One tract of Land called Clark's Rest, lying on the Potomac river—475 acres	12 43
Calvert Co.	One farm lying in Bowen's Neck in the Lower election district—160 acres of Land	48
Wm. Couley	One farm lying near the Church in the upper assessment district—100 acres of Land	61
Isaac Child's heirs	One farm lying near Hall's Creek in U. assessment district—84 acres of Land	74
Wm. Gower	One farm lying near Lewin's Creek in the upper assessment district—159 acres	1 39
Thomas Harwood	One farm lying on Patuxent river on Buzzard's Lot and—750 acres	21 28
Abel Hill	One farm lying near Hall's Creek—119 acres	1 24
James W. Lawrence	One Lot lying in the town of L. Marlborough—1 acre	45
Wm. & Benj. Patton	One farm adjoining the Beaver Dam—376 acres	8 47
Chas. S. Perry's heirs	One lot in the town of L. Marlborough—3 1/4 of an acre of ground	1 7
Jas. Patterson's heirs	One tract of Land called Swinson's Rest—60 acres	64
Gerrard Pettit	One farm on Patuxent river—214 acres of Land	3 12
Richard Ridgeley	One farm adjoining the Church in the U. assessment district—750 acres of Land	14 39
John Sundeland	One farm lying on the Beaver Dam—116 acres	1 42
Dr. James Tongue	One Lot of ground lying near the line of Anne A. hundred county—15 3/4 acres	34
John Winfield	One farm lying on the Patuxent river, containing 74 acres of Land	68
Andrew Wilson's heirs	One tract of Land lying on Simmons Swamp, near the Chesapeake Bay, containing 214 acres	1 31
Joseph Wilson of Thomas's heirs	One farm lying on the main branch of Brooke's Mills, near said mills, containing 185 acres	62
Frederick Co.	Four broken islands lying in the Potomac river, containing 50 acres of Land	1 22
Lewis Reppert	One Lot containing 19 3/4 acres in District No. 1, adjoining the lands of M. Brown	22
David Deacon	One Lot containing 12 acres of Land	1 4
John Bear	One tract of Land lying on the Catocot Mountain, containing 85 acres	70
Christopher Burkhardt	One Lot of timber Land lying on the Catocot Mountain, containing 40 acres	20
Samuel Cramer	One do do do containing 52 acres	28
Conrad Datrova	One do do do do 46 acres	22
Samuel Frank	One do do do do 44 acres	21
William Gaddy	One do do do do 46 acres	21
John Gaddy	One do do do do 48 acres	21
Daniel Hughes	One do do do do 92 acres	77
William Johnson	One do do do do 64 acres	30
Christian Lantz's heirs	One do do do do 1200 acres	8 32
Jacob Rohrer	One do do do do 84 acres	41
Jacob Leager	One do do do do 57 acres	24
John Wolfenper & Henry Henshart	One do do do do 120 acres	49
William de Batts	One farm on Buck Forest, containing 235 acres	5 38
Thomas Fisher	Part of a tract lying on the Monocacy, containing 160 acres	2 10
Samuel Godfrey	One tract of Mountain Land, containing between 300 and 400 acres	2 2
David Storer	One tract on the mountain, containing 150 acres of Land	1 4
Montgomery County	One farm in Goshen District, No. 1 containing 57 acres	25
Edmund Jemang's heirs	One farm lying on Buck Lodge, in Sugar Land Hundred	4 32
Hugh Conn's heirs	One island containing 14 1/4 acres, lying in the 3d Election District	1 35
Walter Greenfield	One lot of land on the River road, containing 81 1/2 acres of land	88
David Parker	One lot of ground extending to the District of Columbia, situate in the 3d Election District, containing 40 acres	49
David Stewart	One farm on the road from the Court House to Georgetown, in the 5d Election District, containing 100 acres of land	1 22
Samuel Beall's heirs	One tract of land known by the name of Chancy's old Mill, lying on the north west branch, containing 50 acres	1 32
Robert Brown	One farm being part of a tract called Ramoth, containing 62 acres of land	2 10
Ann Gordon	One farm lying on the north west branch, adjoining Col. Henry Galt's land, containing 200 acres of land	2 10
Thomas H. Howard	One farm lying on the road leading to Bladensburg—100 acres	1 32
Elizabeth Jackson	One farm adjacent to the last above mentioned—50 acres	1 32
Walter Prather	One unimproved lot in Bery's election district, No. 4—47 1/2 acres	36
Ellis Peto	One farm addition to Charles Forest, lying on the road leading from the Court House to Baltimore—120 acres	1 32
John Sigmond's heirs	One farm lying on the north west branch, adjoining William Holm's land—100 acres of land	1 32
John Trandell's heirs	One unimproved lot being part of Beale's Manor—100 acres	1 32
John Wilson	One farm being part of Third Addition to Beale's Manor, lying on the Patuxent river—200 acres of land	1 32

STEPHEN H. MOORE.

Collector of the District of Columbia, in the State of Maryland.

The several Editors of Newspapers in this State, who publish the law, &c. of this State, are requested to send to the undersigned, a copy of the law, &c. of this State, for the purpose of being collected.

November 28.

